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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

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CHINATOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

CHINESE VICES AND RELIGION.

A New Yorker's Experience in the Opium Joints, Gambling, Joss and Other Houses.

To make the trip from this city to San Francisco and return in twenty-two days, and at the same time get a good idea of the leading points of interest on the route, is not an ordinary affair, even in these times of rapid transit. One who has just done this, and who had an opportunity of seeing some features of Western life rarely granted to the tourist, is Col. Alexander Thomson, of the Grand Army of the Republic, who went to San Francisco as aide to Commander-in-Chief Burdette on the occasion of the recent national convention of the Grand Army in that city. In a talk yesterday with Col. Thomson about his trip, he said that while in San Francisco he came across an old comrade who served in the same company that he did during the war, and who is now a detective on the San Francisco police force. This friend took him through the Chinese quarter of the city.

"It is like the Sixth Ward here—Mulberry and Mott streets—only a great deal worse," he said. "The place is cut up into little alleys and the houses are wooden shanties, very dirty. The so-called meekes in the neighborhood are so filthy that they look as if they had never been cleaned. We first went into a Chinese drug store. The proprietor was remarkably polite and spoke English well. The bottles and jars were covered with dust and looked as if they had not been dusted in six months. Next my friend took me into a Chinese gambling house that had been raided the week before. The doors were of sheet iron two and a half inches thick. He told me that it required the force of a hydraulic jack to burst them open. A narrow passage-way led into a room about fifteen feet long by five feet wide, with a low ceiling. On one side there were rows of bunks, as on shipboard, extending to the ceiling, while close to the wall on the opposite side of the room was a long table for the game, covered with matting. The only person in the room was a little, old Chinaman, who was sitting half asleep in one corner. As we entered he arose quickly and said, 'No game to day.' Next we went into an opium joint. It was in a little alley, on a level with the street. On both sides of the room there were bunks and at one end a raised platform, at the side of which was affixed a long board, known as a 'pillow.' The platform was ten feet long by about six feet wide, and on this the smokers stretched themselves, their heads resting on the pillow. Small brass lamps were standing along the edge of the platform, which was raised two or three feet above the floor. It was explained that as soon as a smoker becomes stupefied he is lifted up by the attendants and put in one of the bunks.

"I had a particular desire to get an inside view of a Joss house, where the Chinese worship, and we managed to do so. It was nearly square, and up an unlighted pair of stairs. The room would measure about twenty feet each way. In the centre was the principal Joss, while around the room stood four others. They were about three feet long, made of wood, and representing a figure seated. The face was horrible looking, with moustache and a savage expression. In front of each was an altar, on which stood a cup of tea, and directly in front of this was a small table covered with a red cloth, on which stood a small glass lamp, constantly burning. Under the lamp there was a spiral-shaped piece of wood burning and emitting a very fragrant odor. The walls of the room were highly decorated with mythical figures in colors. One of the priests was there, a blear-eyed, blinking, decrepit old Chinaman, who endeavored to get us to buy some punk wood at two bits apiece.

The last place we visited was a Chinese theatre, which was a very bare room, about fifty feet square. The seats were of rough boards. The stage was of ordinary planks, under which the audience could see fully, and there were no side scenes or curtain. The stage was about five feet deep, and in the wall at the back, in the centre, there was a depression where the orchestra is placed. Two doors on each side of this place form the only entrance to the stage of the actors."

Peculiar Punishmemt in China.

The cangue is a large wooden collar, three or four feet in diameter, with a hole in the center, through which the prisoner's head is placed and the collar secured with a padlock. This collar is very heavy and prevents the prisoner from reaching his hands. On the top side of the collar are pasted written slips stating the nature of the crime the wearer has committed and the length of his sentence. This class of prisoners have the worst food and cells, and are often crowded so thickly together that the cangues become unbearable. not allowing movement in the cell. They are sometimes sent out in the neighborhood where they committed the crime and forced to beg for food. Another form is the chair cangue. This is even more uncomfortable than the ordinary collar, and is not often used. The prisoners are chained and secured in a cruel manner. The usual method is to fasten an iron collar around the neck, and to this attach a chain. Frequently they are chained in positions that utterly preclude the slightest movement of the body. The overcrowded condition of the jails and the cruel and unnecessarily severe treatment must fearfully ravage the health of prisoners confined for any length of time.

It is a curious fact that the sun never shines as hot on the base ball grounds as it does on the harvest field.

BELLES OF THE SURF.

How They Dress and How They Bet—Lunch in the Coaches.

It has been very amusing to witness at the races this year the changed attire and manners of the New York society girls who have attended them. The costumes seen, when not concealed by an English cover coat, have been strikingly mannish in cut and material. Standup collars, with edges slightly down, cutaway coats, leaving exposed a small expanse of shirt bosom, regular men's cravats with little nobby pins, and cuffs with link sleeve-buttons, completed these costumes. Before the races these sporty young ladies always visited the saddling paddock, investigated the steeds that were to run with seemingly practical eyes, and loudly criticised their points with the *nonchalance* and apparent knowledge of professional jockeys.

Another noticeable feature of this year's races has been the open manner in which the society girls present have indulged in betting upon them. Since New York society began to consider it a fashionable thing to attend the races its feminine members have wagered more or less on the sly, but up till recently it has not been considered "good form" to place any more substantial stakes upon favorite steeds than the always desirable gloves and the toothsome candies. But all that is changed, and at the Cedarhurst races this spring young girls, maidens and matrons could be seen on all sides "making books" among themselves or sending obedient swains to buy $5 tickets for them in the French pools, and their pleasure when they won and their chagrin when they lost was in no way concealed. The chief topic of discussion among them when going to the races were the chances of this and that horse, and the amount of their losses or gains on their return home.

The lunch is of course an important feature of the day at the races, and the parties who drive over from Hempstead in four-in-hand find an especial enjoyment in this part of the day's proceedings. Champagne is never as sparkling as when served on a coach-top after a dusty drive, and with the accompaniment of a jolly party of friends, and chicken salad, ices and other concomitants of an *alfresco* repast, such as a coach lunch provides, are always particularly enticing at such times.

The trip to the races is not complete to the minds of most society girls who attend them without a visit to the stables to inspect the winning horse, and frequently when one of these young ladies has won any considerable stake on any one racer she does not hesitate to kiss the successful steed. By next year it will probably be in order for these sporting maidens to embrace the jockey also, but thus far she has drawn the line at the horse. In consequence of the adoption of this custom the stables near the club-house at Cedarhurst have more or less the appearance of a reception for an hour following the races. From present appearances the prediction might safely be made that the feminine portion of New York society will have a race-course and contests of its own some day.

How It Feels to Be Scalped.

From the Chico (Cal.) Chronicle.

A sick and sorry looking specimen of humanity stepped from the passenger train last night and climbed into a waiting wagon and was driven to the country. His name was Samuel Neff. He is a man of about thirty years of age and his parents reside in Pine Creek. Young Neff is just home from Arizona, where he has been prospecting in the mines and acting as scout on the hunt for Indians. Unfortunately for him he found the murderous redskins, and they almost made mincemeat of him.

One day while riding through a canyon he was shot through the right shoulder and fell from his horse. His assailants, finding he was not dead, tortured him outrageously. They cut gashes in his face and all over his body, applied fire to his feet and hands, and ended their brutal assaults by scalping him. He suffered agonies and prayed that death might come. Finally he fell into a faint, and upon awaking he found himself being kindly cared for in a miner's cabin. The miner had picked him up and carried him a long distance on horse-back. Neff suffered weeks of excruciating pain and raved with a fever, and as soon as he was able to travel he took the road for home.

Last evening a *Chronicle* reporter asked Neff how it felt to have his hair lifted.

"It is a dreadful sensation," he said. "One thinks, as the skin is being torn from the skull, that his feet are coming right up through his body to the top of his head. Oh, it is terrible. It is so painful that you cannot utter a cry, and thousands of stars dance before your eyes. You imagine red-hot needles are darting in and out of your flesh, and you clasp your hands so closely that the nails cut into the flesh. I would rather be run through a thrashing machine, ground up in a sausage mill, or thrown under a locomotive, than undergo such an ordeal. It makes me shudder to think of the tortures I have gone through with, and I never want to look upon the face of another Indian."

"Do many persons survive the operation?" interrupted the reporter.

"No, I have only heard of two or three men besides myself who have lost their hair by the scalping-knife and then lived to tell of it."

The "Roar of the Surf."

A good deal has been written about the "ceaseless roar of the surf." It's a big thing for a couple of days and nights, but after that you'll begin to wonder why people who come here expressly for that didn't stay home and hire some one to turn a coffee mill. The old thing keeps hammering away for seven days and nights of the week, with no other purpose in view than to make a noise, and by and by everybody votes it a bore. An ocean with the best interests of the public at heart would keep still at least half the time. The average person puts in about ten minutes watching the "white-maned waves" roll in. After that he wants some other performance. One wave is very much like another, all being cut from the same piece of cloth. Each one has a white mane; each one rolls in just so far and breaks just as the one before it did.

A pretty girl won a musket in the French lottery. When they gave it to her she asked: "Don't they give a soldier with it?"

THE EARTHQUAKE.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF ITS DESTRUCTION AND THE AREA IT COVERED.

Charleston, S. C., and Its Surroundings the Centre of the Convulsions—Great Loss, at that Point, of Life and Property.

The 31st of August, 1886, will be indelibly impressed upon the minds of the people of a great portion of the United States for many years to come—aye, even during life. Comparatively slight as the shock was in the larger portion of the area visited, it was something that the inhabitants (with, perhaps, a few exceptions) had never experienced, and the idea of an earthquake in this blessed land of ours was looked up on as an evil not to be apprehended.

CHARLESTON.

As Charleston seems to have been the fountain-head, so to speak, of the earthquake, we will begin with that city:—On Friday, Aug. 27 ult., Summerville, a little town 20 miles from Charleston, and the city of Charleston itself were visited by very sensible earthquake shocks, and the awful calamity which overtook those doomed places on the night of the 31st of August prove that they were but forerunners of what was to follow. We give the following graphic description of the event from the pen of a writer in the *News and Courier:*

"An earthquake, such as has never before been known in the history of this city, swept over Charleston last night shortly after 10 o'clock, causing more loss and injury to property and far more loss of life than the cyclone of a year before.

"The city is wrecked. The loss is not as great as it seems to be. But the streets are encumbered with masses of fallen bricks and tangled telegraph and telephone wires, and up to an early hour it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the city to another.

"At ten minutes past 10 o'clock the men who were at work in the office of *The News and Courier* were startled at hearing a rumbling sound.

"At first it was thought to be a very rapid street car coming down Broad street. The sound grew in intensity, and was accompanied by a rumbling sound, crashing and shaking of the building. The men jumped from their seats and rushed to the doors looking for some way of escape from the building. The building was swaying to such an extent that the men could only with the greatest difficulty hold their footing. As they rushed down the back stairs they were enveloped in clouds of dust, and the whizzing of flying bricks was in their ears. The air was filled with cries and shrieks and the rumbling, crushing sounds of falling buildings.

"Broad street was instantly filled with men, women and children, in all conditions of dress. Men in their shirt-sleeves, women and children in their night clothes, just as they rushed from their beds to escape impending destruction. There was a scene of the wildest confusion for a few minutes, but the exertions of a few cool-headed men soon brought affairs to a state of order, and had the people stationed in the safest possible condition.

"The people had not been out of the buildings but a few minutes before there was another violent quivering of the earth, though not so strong and violent as the first one. This again threw the people into great fright and their screams and shrieks were again heard on all sides. Many fell upon their knees and prayed aloud for mercy. Small groups collected at the street corners for safety, and in different ways awaited the result of the earth's quaking. Devout Catholics reverently knelt and repeated appropriate prayers, while Protestants likewise prayed for mercy. The colored people were frantic in their behavior. They rushed about the streets shrieking at the top of their voices and crying 'Save us, Lord!' 'Have mercy upon a poor sinner, Lord!' 'What have we done to bring this on us?'

"As the dust, which for several minutes enveloped everything with a heavy and thick cloud began to clear off, the amount of damage to the buildings was seen. The real force of the shock and the severity of its destruction just began to dawn upon the people. Broad street, as far as could be seen, was filled with bricks and the walls of houses. Reports were heard of great damage to buildings in all parts of the city. As red lights were seen in widely different parts of the city, there was a general apprehension of a conflagration. Fortunately there was no panic among the people on account of the fires.

"In many dwellings the carpets and bedding were set on fire by lamps being overturned. In most cases these fires were soon extinguished, and a general conflagration was fortunately averted. As if by some special Providence there was not a breath of wind stirring, and the fires were easily kept under control and extinguished.

"The Main Station was crushed in, as if some mighty weight had fallen upon it. The City Hall, St. Michael's and the Court-house show no evidence yet of the shocks. The roof was torn from parts of the Confederate Home, and some buildings on the opposite side of the street were badly damaged. The greatest damage on Broad street seems to have been below Church street. There the street is filled with bricks to the Postoffice. The entire front was torn from the brick building whose lower floor is occupied by W. W. Smith as a stencil factory, and whose upper floors are used as sleeping apartments by several families.

"The stone coping to the front of *The News and Courier* building was thrown in a mass on the pavement. The roof of the building of the Carolina Loan and Trust Company was thrown in small pieces on the streets. The front of the building occupied by Walker, Evans & Cogswell was severely injured, a large part of it being thrown on the ground. The telegraph wires were thrown on the street and greatly impeded the movements of the people.

"There was much disputing as to the number of shocks. Some say that there were eight distinct shocks and others say that there were only four. All agree that the first was the great shock that did the damage, and that each successive shock was less in intensity than the one immediately preceding it.

"The people began to collect in the Park at the City Hall as soon as it was safe to move about. There a very large concourse of men, women and children assembled in the centre of the central flower bed. After they had collected there a distinct shock was felt, which came near creating a scene of the wildest confusion, but fortunately cool heads checked the outbursts of the people and prevented a panic that would necessarily have followed if the people had been allowed to give vent to their feelings.

"In many of the streets the gaslights had been extinguished by the convulsion, and the darkness contributed greatly to increase the fears and the general feeling of uneasiness of the crowds of people who left their habitations to seek safety in the open air. In many places prayer meetings were improvised, and at many a street corner could be seen kneeling groups of all ages and conditions, supplicating the Almighty to grant them mercy and protection in the hour of danger.

"A strange scene presented itself at the City Hall Park. Here hundreds of people had sought refuge, as no tall buildings were near, the crumbling walls of which might endanger life or limb. Here and there mattresses were laid on the grass on which slumbered infants unconscious of the terrible scenes enacted around them. In one place lay an old lady very ill from typhoid fever, whose condition had been seriously aggravated by the terrors of the night.

"All through the weary hours, till day dawned, the streets and parks were filled with frightened humanity, who dared not return to their homes, fearing that a new convulsion might work even greater ruin than the first.

"*At the Hospital.*—The City Hospital was badly wrecked, and it is stated that several of the inmates were killed. A number of the patients were injured. These were all taken out of the building and passed the night in the open air.

"Ten patients severely and some mortally wounded are in the Hospital, six white and four colored. They present a terrible spectacle. At the Hospital was also the body of a colored man who was killed by a falling piazza, and the body of Mr. Robert Alexander, the young English analytical chemist, was sent there horribly mangled.

"The patients of the Hospital have been moved from the wards to safer one-story buildings formerly used as wash and dining-rooms.

"*At the Jail.*—The scene at the jail beggars description. When the buildings began to shake the prisoners made a dash for the door. Capt. Kelly, however, stood at the door, pistol in hand, and firing a half dozen shots kept the crowd back. Their shrieks could be heard for squares, and many of the inmates dashed themselves madly against the bars in their efforts to escape. They were kept within doors, however, and although the building was badly shattered none of them escaped.

"*Thirty-eight Prisoners Escape.*—Capt. Kelly told a representative of *The News and Courier* early this morning that thirty-eight of the prisoners whom he had taken down into the yard had managed to escape. Whether any of them have been recaptured has not yet been ascertained.

"*Fires.*—A large fire at the corner of Vanderhorst and King streets started right after the earthquake shock and was burning fiercely for about two hours, when at last three streams could be directed against it; but this being found unavailing, the tidal drain was opened and another stream was put on. At least ten houses were on fire, and all of them were completely burnt. The fire still advanced and it appeared as if the whole block would be burnt down unless sufficient aid could be given to the Fire Department. Chief O'Neill pressed into service every negro that could be found, either to cut wood or to hold the horses.

"A serious fire broke out at the south-east corner of George and St. Philip streets, and two two-story houses, the one immediately on the corner and the other the next house east of it, were completely destroyed. The corner house belonged to Lieut. Heidt, of the police force, and the other was occupied by Miss Julia Wellington. The fire burned for about an hour before the arrival of the fire engines, such was the demand for them all over the city. Fortunately, however, there was very little wind blowing, and the neighboring houses, almost all of which are built of wood, were kept from catching by means of buckets of water.

"It was 11 o'clock before the first engine arrived. A number of willing hands assisted the firemen in stretching the hose, and with one stream of water the fire was kept from spreading until the arrival of another engine a little later, when the fire was gradually subdued.

"The two-story wooden building at 487 King street, on the west side between Vanderhorst and Warren streets, and occupied by Schiadaressi Cros as a fruit store, caught fire during the convulsion and was burned to the ground. The fire extended, before the arrival of the engines, to the two-story wooden buildings on the north side, occupied as a clothing store by I. L. Mintz, and to the two-story brick tenement on the south side, occupied by Dr. W. R. Bull, the dentist, and Mrs. E. Meyers. The two wooden buildings are said to belong to Mr. Simon Fass and are totally destroyed. The brick buildings were also partially destroyed. At about half-past 10 o'clock Alderman Rodgers had succeeded in getting two streams of water to play on the flames, and there was no danger of the fire spreading. The loss and insurance could not be ascertained.

"One of the fires that broke out was that which was caused by an overturned lamp in a house on Blake street. About four houses at the corner of St. George and St. Philip streets were burned.

"*A Miracle.*—After the fire on King street broke out and when the whole of the lower wards housetops were illuminated, a strange thing was seen. On the top of the ruins of the porch of the Main Station was seen a Cross, the emblem of Christianity, which shone with resplendent brightness. There never was a cross on the building as far as known, and the appearance of this one soon attracted attention as it stood out of the ruins. A policeman—it is needless to say that he was an Irishman—pointed to it, and said, as he uncovered his head, 'It is that that saved us.' The escape of the policemen who were not on duty is certainly remarkable. There were thirty men sleeping in the upper story of the building, which, together with the porch, is a complete wreck.

"*Crushed in the Ruins.*—At 1 o'clock this morning the body of a colored woman was taken out from the debris at the corner of Meeting and Broad streets near the lamp-post. It proved to be the body of Mrs. Jacob Middleton. The unfortunate woman must have been passing just as the east wall of the building fell. About the same time two gentlemen who were near Pavilion Hotel heard piercing cries for help. They went down Hasel street in the direction of the cries and found a white man and woman half-buried in the ruins of the Lazarus building. They were extricated and sent to the Hospital in a wagon furnished by Mr. Pickett.

"*Bringing in the Killed and Wounded.*—As the night drew on the search for the dead and wounded continued. Stretchers were improvised out of shutters, doors and loose planks, and the dead and wounded were conveyed to the open space. Washington Park was speedily filled with impromptu stretchers on which the dead and wounded were stretched. Drs. Manning Simons, P. G. DeSaussure, McDow, Ravenel and others were out and rendered all the assistance in their power.

"*Casualties.*—Mrs. Williams jumped from the second story of her residence, and injured her spine. Mrs. E. Galliot, colored, was struck by a brick, and her head badly injured. Her daughter was also badly hurt in the same way. Mrs. Robert Martin was badly hurt. Mr. M. J. Lynch was desperately hurt in front of his son's store in Meeting street. A stone of great weight fell upon him and broke one of his legs, if not both. Dr. Chazal informed a reporter that he had been called away to attend to two persons who had been injured at the house of Mrs. Lazarus, at 64 Hasel street. A colored woman, in an unconscious condition, was found in front of the Market in Meeting street. A policeman said that he had seen two dead bodies in King street, north of Broad street. Dr. Buist informed a reporter that there were in the City Park at the corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets no less than 12 wounded persons who had already received his professional attention. Among them was a young girl whose leg was broken. A colored man named Charles Rivers was struck by a falling wall and his left leg was broken below the knee. His wife was also badly wounded at the same time. Moses Brown, colored, was badly wounded by falling bricks. One of the sons of Mrs. J. N. Robson is reported to have been badly hurt by the falling of the piazza. A very sad case was that of Mr. R. Alexander, a young chemist, who was crushed to death at a boarding-house on Meeting street. He had just bought a small steam pleasure yacht, and took his first and last trip in it last evening. Mr. Hammond, brother of Mr. Isaac Hammond, is thought to be fatally wounded, both his hips and legs being broken, and also his left arm. He said to Mr. Poulnot that he did not know whether he jumped from the three-story window on Broad street or was thrown out. He crawled from the sidewalk to the middle of the road, and on being removed uttered the most heartrending shrieks. A colored woman in Beaufain street killed. Isabella Howard seriously injured. Mr. Heidt seriously injured. It is reported that one of the factory girls living at the boarding house at the corner of America and Blake streets was killed. A colored woman living in the yard of Capt. Smalls was instantly killed, and a colored woman was killed, also, in Pitt street. The house of Mrs. Annie Torck fell in and wounded her, it is thought, fatally. A young girl named Jessen was also injured at the same place. Upon being taken home she commenced bleeding internally. It is thought she will die. Miss Mamie Palmer received dangerous internal injuries by a falling chimney. Mr. Ainsley Robson was killed by the falling of a piazza. Julia Smalls, colored, infant killed. Lavinia Jacobs, colored, killed. Mr. J. C. E. Richardson was seriously injured in the head by his house falling upon him. His condition is very critical. His colored servant was likewise dangerously hurt, several of his limbs being broken. Mr. Ed. Lively, of Richmond Va., who boards at 905 Fifth street in that city, was walking in front of the City Hospital. The side of a house fell on him and badly injured his back and head. He crawled from under the debris, and saw some men at the store on the corner of Mazyck and Queen streets, whom he supposed to have been killed, as he left them lying on the sidewalk. He staggered on as far as City Hall Park, and fell completely overcome. A mulatto man was hit on the head with a brick at 110 Trade street; dead. Olive Nickleby, mulatto girl, 11 years old, killed on Church street. Isaac Jenkins, colored, wall fell on him in Cow alley. Seriously damaged all over his body. W. Pratt jumped out of a window. Leg broken. Capt. H. A. DeSaussure was painfully injured in the head while at his office.

Ellen Mitchell, mulatto, serious internal injuries. Mrs. Raynard fell down the steps and dislocated her hip bone. The newhew of J. W. Oldenbuttel is seriously injured. A colored girl in the yard of G. W. Williams, Jr., is seriously injured. Susan Days was seriously injured Mary Ann Drayton, colored, sustained painful injuries on body and lower limbs. Kate Hamilton, colored, sustained painful injuries in the head from falling bricks.

Among those who were killed were Susan Middleton, colored, and another colored woman, both of whom were crushed under the fallen portico of the Main Stationhouse. On Mary street, near Meeting, a house was shaken down and all the inmates escaped, except a little colored child named Lizzie Fraser, who was crushed to death. Just at the first shock a wagon bearing two men was passing the corner of Reid and King streets, when the gable end of the store on that corner fell and covered the unfortunates with the debris, one of whom was killed. It was very late when the body was extricated, and it was impossible to ascertain the person's name.

Willie Schillee was seriously injured by a cornice of the house falling on his hip. James Dorn had his arm broken and his shoulder-blade knocked out of place. Mr. M. J. Flynn, a compositor on *The News and Courier*, jumped from the window of the composing room into the side alley when the first shock was felt. He sustained serious injuries about the shoulder and on the arm and head.

Damage to Buildings from the Shock.—The track of the earthquake is very perceptible on Broad street. Standing at the Postoffice and looking west an almost impassable roadway of debris meets the eye. Through this a walk has been cleared, however, early this morning. The building of the Chamber of Commerce is badly damaged, the parapet on the south and east walls having been thrown down by the violence of the shock. The building of Walker, Evans & Cogswell has also suffered, while the heavy granite slabs which formed the parapet of *The News and Courier* building lay upon the sidewalk, leaving the slate roof and a portion of the attic floor exposed. In front of *the News and Courier* building a water main had been broken by the fall of the granite parapet and the gutters are flooded with water.

Almost the entire front of the building occupied by Myer's segar store and Smith's stencil establishment is torn out, leaving the two upper floors exposed. The Plenge building, at the corner of Church street, was badly damaged. Most of the buildings on the street are more or less damaged, but the violence of the earthquake is most perceptible at the historic intersection of Broad and Meeting streets.

The Police Station is almost a complete wreck. The upper edge of the east wall has been torn down and that of the north wall has fallen on the roof of the porch, carrying it away and leaving only the large fluted pillars standing. The City Hall apparently escaped serious damage, but is badly cracked on the east wall. The Courthouse building is badly damaged, the walls being cracked in several places and portions of the roof and gables being thrown down. The fire-proof building seems to stand as firm as a rock; the gables of the north and south porches, however, made of solid brown sand-stone, have been thrown down to the pavement below. This appears to be the only damage done to the building. The worst wreck in the locality, however, is St. Michael's Church, which seems to be doomed to destruction. The steeple, the repairs on which had just been completed, seems to be intact, but it is clearly out of plumb, and is in momentary danger of falling. The massive porch has also been wrenched from the body of the church, and the building itself has been cracked in four places. One crack in the north wall extends from the eaves to the lower window. Two on the west face of the church extend the entire height of the building, and one on the south wall also extends from the eaves down almost to the foundation. These cracks are all immediately under the steeple, which seems almost impossible to stand for any length of time. The hands on the dial of the clock pointed to five minutes of 10, which must have been the hour of the first shock on Tuesday night.

What a scene of desolation the fashionable boulevard of Charleston, King street, presents! Commencing at Broad street one passes through a block of burned houses. The fire started at No. 118, the third building from the corner of Broad street on the east side, consumed the entire row of buildings as far north as Tully's old stand, next south of the Quaker graveyard. The few houses left on that side of the street are more or less shattered and gutted. The few houses left on the west side of the street north of Broad street have not escaped the general fate, although the damage is not as great as in other portions of the street. The immense vacant lot on the west side of the street is occupied by the families, most of them colored, who lived in the burnt houses and who are camped out on the sward with the few household effects saved from the flames. From Queen street to Horlbeck's alley almost every house is shattered, the tops of the walls near the roof being thrown down. The building at the corner of Clifford and King streets, formerly Silcox's furniture store, has, to all outward appearance, miraculously escaped. From Horlbeck's alley to Market street the damage is not as great as it might have been. Robbs's lot, on the east side of the street, is occupied by several hundred people "camping out." The Victoria Hotel appears to have escaped and the Academy of Music shows no signs of the earthquake, on the outside at least. From Market to Hasel street the damage does not seem to be as great as in other portions of the city. The Waverly House is externally injured. The large red brick boarding-house, however, immediately opposite and next south of the corner of Beaufain street, has suffered badly, the top of the wall under the eaves having been stripped off on all sides.

The handsome block of stores from Beaufain to Wentworth streets has been singularly preserved, very few of the French plate-glass fronts being broken, although here and there a parapet is thrown down and bricks displaced from the walls. Masonic Temple seems to have escaped, and the damage to the buildings between this point and Calhoun street seems not to be so great as far as outward appearances go.

In Wentworth street the handsome hall of the German Artillery has been badly damaged. The northeast and northwest corners of the building have both gone, the huge masses of masonary being lodged on the ground near by. Mr. Morris Israel's new house, uncompleted, shows no signs of injury. St. Peter's Church and the old German Catholic Church, occupied by St. Mary's School, as well as St. Peter's School on Society Street, are badly wrecked. The Wentworth street Lutheran Church is apparently uninjured.

Coming down Meeting street from Calhoun street the signs of the earthquake are very plain. The Pavilion Hotel has lost a portion of the parapet of the north wall, but it appears to be otherwise uninjured. The Charleston Hotel has lost the centre portion of the parapet of the verandah, which was precipitated to the sidewalk below, crushing the two handsome lamps which stood at the main entrance of the hotel.

Cumberland street is almost a complete wreck, from Meeting street to East Bay, where the spacious store of Messrs. William M. Bird & Co. is level with the ground.

The saddest wreck of all in this locality, however, is the venerable St. Phillip's, which like St. Michael's appears to have been almost totally wrecked. The destruction wrought in the interior of the church is indescribable. The beautiful spire is also a total wreck almost. On the southeast side of the spire several of the arches just above the clock tower have been torn out and thrown down, while the porch, like St Michael's, is badly cracked and wrenched. It is impossible as yet to tell the extent of the damages to this church, but it is feared that they are of a very serious character.

The front portico of the Medical College, in Queen street, has fallen down and the rest of the building is badly damaged.

The Unitarian Church in Archdale street is badly wrecked, the top of the steeple having fallen through the roof of the church.

The walls of the South Carolina Railway Company, facing Ann street, are considerably cracked, though still standing.

The residence of the family of the late Dr. Aldrich, corner of Meeting and John streets, received a severe shaking up, and a considerable portion of the wall facing John street has fallen.

St. Luke's Church, so far as can be judged from a view of the exterior, is not greatly wrecked, but a portion of the end walls, near the roof, has fallen down.

No. 297 East Bay street bears evidence of a severe shaking up, and will probably have to be entirely rebuilt.

Among the poorer classes many families are rendered homeless, and as soon as it is practicable means should be taken for their relief.

The building known as the American Hotel, leased at present by Mr. M. J. Archer, corner King and George streets, is badly wrecked in the interior; and not a room in the hotel is fit to be occupied. A mass of brick and stone fell from the back wall of the house into the crotch of a large fig tree planted by Mr. Archer 18 years ago and split it clean to the roots.

The O'Donnell big house, two doors below the Bull Pringle mansion, basement, three stories and mansard roof, was badly wrecked. Both ends of the mansion fell out. No one was hurt in the house, which was occupied by the Missses Logan as a boarding-house, but the family of Mr. Shackelford, living opposite, were just coming out of their house. Mrs. Shackelford, Miss Ann Shackelford, Lewis Shackelford and Neese Shackelford were more or less painfully injured, the last more than the others, but none dangerously.

All the brick houses in the lower part of King street and in Lambol and Legare streets were badly damaged, but no loss of life is reported, and the wooden houses escaped comparatively uninjured.

[The list given above embraces only the principal public buildings which sustained injury. Many private residences, stores, etc., were destroyed or injured to a greater or less extent, but lack of space prevents an extended notice.]

September 2.—There was another slight shock at 1 a. m. to-day. Telegrams sent here last night could not be delivered on account of the general confusion, the people being camped out. Every effort is being made to deliver them this morning. We hope to have telegraphic communication fairly re-established to-day.

The Western Union officials state no messages sent to Charleston last night could be delivered on account of the general confusion. The hotels are empty and the people have deserted their dwellings and are encamped on open lots, and some cannot be found. The main office of the Western Union Telegraph company at Charleston was badly injured. The batteries were destroyed and all the instruments ruined by the falling bricks and plaster. An office has been opened, about a mile and a half from the old one, and two wires have been placed in working order. None of their employees were seriously injured. At 5 o'clock this morning all their operators were compelled to quit their posts and seek some rest. The excitement had been so great that for forty-eight hours they had obtained no sleep.

The last earthquake shock was experienced here at 1:50 last night, since which time there have been no vibrations. The people are just beginning to pick up courage to come out. Efforts are being made to clear paths through the streets for the passage of vehicles and pedestrains, and the city once more begins to show some signs of life. For two long days and nights of horror women and children have been camped out in parks and squares. The earthquake has swept over the city like a besom of destruction, and Charleston is laid down in the dust.

At 11:50 P. M. Wednesday, a heavy earth wave passed through the city. Its coming was presaged by quite a number of explosions dim and distant, and which commenced to be heard fully five minutes before the vibration was felt. The wave was somewhat more pronounced than the two which had preceded it, one at 8:25 A. M., and the other at 5:15 P. M., and as it passed by to the northwest there followed sounds which indicated falling walls or buildings. This was the last vibration on Wednesday night.

[A continuation of the account of Charleston's experience will be found on the 2nd page, inside.]

SUMMERVILLE.

The horror of the situation in Summerville Wednesday was much intensified by certain manifestations not observed in Charleston to any great extent. All during the day there was a constant series of detonations, now east, now west, and from all possible directions, It resembled a discharge of heavy guns at intervals of about ten minutes and was like the sounds of a bombardment at a great distance. All of the explosions were not accompanied by tremors of the earth, as it was only occasionally that the earth would quake from the subterranean discharge. The remarkable fact was noted in Summerville in respect to the buiging of the water from the interior of the earth that nearly all of the wells had been at low water. There was a sudden rise in all of these wells and the additional water was pure. Looking down into one of these wells, an observer could on the eve of any loud detonation see the water rise up in the wells and after the shock again subside. All the stores were closed and people who were on the streets wandered about in an aimless way, not knowing what next to expect. All the inhabitants had abandoned their houses after the shocks Tuesday night and few of them had the temerity to return. The shocks are said to have been much more violent than in Charleston, but in general character were of course the same. In Summerville, however, the people rushed, frightened, into the inky black darkness and in the general gloom and despair the wailing of women, the shrieks of children and the frightened voices of men made up a scene and sounds that were equally distressing and appalling as in Charleston. All through the night there was nothing but sickness and sorrow and suffering. There was not a home that had not been made desolate in a greater or less degree. All chimneys had disappeared, walls were rent in twain, ceilings fell, and in numerous cases houses that rested on solid blocks of masonry were leveled to the ground.

Other houses were split from top to bottom and left with yawning chasms in the buildings. In a yard, strange to say water from a well came up like a water-spout and overflowed the yard and deposited six inches of sand for a distance of twenty steps around the well. In one yard is an upheaval about eight feet square.

At the Nettles house two colored people, Thomas Ellis and John Allen, were killed

(Continued on second page, 1st column.)

THE EARTHQUAKE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

by the falling ruins. These were the only casualities reported in Summerville up to the 2nd inst.

Comptroller Trenholm at Washington fears that the terrible plight of Summerville, near Charleston, has been overlooked in contemplation of the great area of suffering in the neighboring city. He has received two telegrams from that town to-day. The first was from the local relief committee, composed of John Gadsden, chairman, and Messrs. Gary, Hutchinson, Boyle and Perry, and reads as follows:

"Remember Summerville's distress is very great; prompt relief, in tents and money, is needed."

The second dispatch was sent by F. B. Fishburne, and says:

"Send 300 tents direct to this place. Shocks still continue and many families are homeless."

The town of Summerville seems to have been the centre of the earthquake's most violent action, although the damage to property is not so universal as in Charleston. This latter fact is owing, probably, to the difference in the construction of the buildings. At Summerville rumblings in the earth have been heard and shocks felt when all was quiet elsewhere. The inhabitants have become perfectly desperate, and all who can are leaving, or have already left, the town.

EXPERIENCES ON THE RAIL.

Near Ten Mile Hall a fatal accident occurred on Tuesday night. The down Columbia train jumped the track. Engineer Burns and fireman Arnold (colored) were badly injured by the tremendous leap which the train took in the dark under the unseen influence of the shock that dismantled the road. It is said that the earth suddenly gave way, and that the engine first plunged down the temporary declivity. It was then raised on the top of the succeeding terrestrial undulation, and having reached the top of the wave, the sudden swerving of the force to the right and left hurled the ill-fated train down the embankment. How it was done was plainly indicated.

In many places along the track of the South Carolina and Northeastern Railroads and for spaces of several hundred yards in width, the dreadful energy of the earthquake was extended in two particular ways. First, there were intervals of a hundred yards and more in which the track had the appearance of having been alternately raised and depressed, like a line of waves frozen in their last position. The second indication was where the force had oscillated from east to west, bending the rails in reverse curves, most of them taking the shape of a single and others of a double letter "S" placed longitudinally. These latter accidents occured almost invariably at trestles and culverts. There were no less than five of them between Seven Mile Junction and Jedburg. In other places the track had the appearance of being kinked for miles, but always in these cases in the direction of the rails. The train at the time of the earthquake was running along at the usual speed, and when about a mile south of Jedburg it encountered the terrible experience. It was freighted with hundreds of excursionists, returning from the mountains. They were all gay and happy, laughing and talking, when, all of a sudden, the train appeared to have left the track and was going up, up, up into the air. This was the rising wave. Suddenly it descended, and, as it rapidly fell, it was flung first violently over to the east, the side car apparently leaning over at less than an angle of forty-five degrees. Then there was a reflex action and the train righted and was hurled with a roar as of a discharge of artillery over to the west; and finally subsided on the track and took the plunge downward, evidently descending the wave. The engineer put down the brakes tight, but so great was the original and added momentum that the train kept right ahead. It is said on trustworthy authority that the train actually galloped along the track, the front and rear trucks of the coaches rising and falling alternately. The utmost confusion prevailed; women and children shrieked with dismay, and the bravest heart quailed in momentary expectation of a more terrible catastrophe. Rev. Ellison Capers chanced to be on board, and lost no time in conveying, as best he could, in the agony of the moment, the best advice and counsel he could offer. The train was then taken back in the direction of Jedburg, and on the way back the work of the earthquake was terribly patent. The train had actually passed over one of those serpentine curves already described, and it is the simple truth to state that every soul on board was saved solely through the interposition of Divine Providence.

PHENOMENA OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Remarkable Traces of the Convulsions.—A special report from Mount Pleasant, opposite Charleston, says that the sink near the German church, which on Tuesday was perfectly dry sand, is now full of fresh water. Near Shell street there is a cabin occupied by a colored man that is completely surrounded by yawning chasms, extending through the earth's surface for ten feet and over. All around this there are sinks of fresh water and masses of mud with queer looking soft substances that have never been seen before. It is contended by many that the mud and other substances found around the village are volcanic matter. Just after the first great shock on Tuesday night, there was a decided and distinct smell of sulphuric acid gas over the village. The smell lasted throughout the night. It was distinct in those localities where cavities in the earth were most numerous. Some say that portions of the mud thrown up by the waterspouts are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and that small pieces of sulphur can be found in the mud.

Not far from Charleston, on the road to Summerville, extensive mounds of clay and hillocks of sand were thrown up, in most cases in the shape of inverted cones, the hollow part of which had evidently been formed by the action of water returning into the depths from which it had been raised. In many cases the erupted matter had streamed away from the breaks in the surface of the earth to a distance of from twenty to fifty feet. In other places it extended, almost invariably, from north to south. These mysterious looking cracks were not wide, and extended downward always in a slanting direction. The matter that was thrown up was of a dark slaty color, and was mixed with gravel. There was also a little slate, and in general the mud resembled that which is blown from the bottom of the phosphate pits along the river. The water in some places had the taste of our artesian water, but in many instances it was just as clear and limpid as from a mountain spring. These evidences of the great convulsions are not sporadic. They extend far and near in every direction, from the city limits of Charleston to Summerville, and at the latter place it was found from trustworthy information that cracks and fissures are everywhere visible for miles and miles around. Strangely enough, some of these were in active operation, and the constant shocks that were felt at Summerville sent water out of these fissures in jets to the height of fifteen to twenty feet. This was evidently the result of the cracks being filled with water and their sides opening and closing by each succeeding shock. These appearances were of course suggestive of other still more violent eruptions. And there was a constant dread everywhere that there would be a general inundation caused by some extraordinary force of earthquake. Not only was water emmitted in low places, where it might be expected to exist all the time, but on the tops of the highest elevations mud could be seen. This latter fact indicated that the force was being exerted at rather more than the depth that was at first thought to be the limit of the force.

A Very Queer Effect.—A curious effect of the earthquake has been discovered at the signal office at Washington. A self-registering wind vane shows a horizontal mark preceding and subsequent to the shaking, denoting a mild, steady, almost invariable breeze; but for the thirty or forty seconds of the most violent shaking the marks indicate that the pencil point was moved up and down the paper many times and with great rapidity. An explanation of this phenomenon is difficult to reach. This is the only instrument at the signal office which seems to have been affected by the earthquake.

How the Earthquake Felt at Sea.—The hydrographic office at Washington has received a letter from Capt. Leo Vogel, of the steamer *City of Palatha*, briefly describing the effect of the earthquake at sea. It had just left Charleston and was about thirteen miles off the harbor of Port Royal, in 8½ fathoms of water, when he experienced "a terrible rumbling sensation" which lasted 1½ minutes. There had been quite a sea from the southeast, but when the rumbling began the wave motion ceased and the water remained perfectly calm until the rumbling ended, when the swell was again manifest. The wind was southeast and light, the weather was cloudy, barometer 30.01, thermometer 80. The sensation, Capt. Vogel says, resembled that upon a ship scraping a pebbly bottom. The ship's vibrations were very great.

Curious Phenomena.—The New York *World* of the 3rd inst. says: Except in the centre, where the most damage was done, Charleston does not give astounding evidences of the terrible shock. The effect of the shock on the earth can better be seen outside the city and in a few unpaved back-yards, where fissures in the earth and several different colored sands are to be seen. I came here this morning from Savannah. From Ravenel's, twenty-five miles south of here, to this city the evidences are numerous of the violence of the shock. The entire twenty-five miles present long cracks and some large fissures in the earth. Most of the sand belched forth was of the very finest grain and snow-white. In many places it was several feet high, and shaped like ant-hills. They were evidently sand geysers. I examined one large fissure. It was twenty yards long and nearly as many feet deep. Where it closed at the bottom was fine white sand. Another had sand that was a burnt, pressed-brick red. It, too, was almost as fine as flour. In places where there has been no rain for ten days there are pools of water the color of white clabber whey. The most peculiar matter that I saw—in little hills, with a hole in the centre, whence it had spouted—was like blue-mass in color though not quite so stiff. It was oily and entirely without grit and suggested in appearance crude petroleum. It was devoid of odor.

Between Ravenel's and here in several places the cross-ties and rails were moved two feet. In one place the very road-bed seemed to have been shifted. Accounts differ as to whether flames came out of the earth. Some persons assert positively that they saw sulphurous flames emmitted. However, there is no disagreement about the fact that the atmosphere was filled with sulphurous fumes.

CHARLESTON.

The city of Charleston settled down to rest on the night of September 3. Men and women who had before been unable to sleep had at last dropped into slumber from intense fatigue, when suddenly there was heard as if afar off a low rumble, passing like lightning under the feet, and the floors of the buildings seemed actually to dance beneath the feet with a side-way motion from north to south. The effect of this revisitation was immediately visible on the streets. The few persons who had ventured to sleep within their houses hurried from them and wandered up and down the streets, taking the middle of the way for safety. Happily there was no further disturbance, and those who decided to stay indoors gained a much needed night's rest.

Sept. 4.—Again Charleston has been shaken sharply and briefly, and again the distressed people are thrown into a fever of anxiety. At 9:26 o'clock to-night there was a low moaning, growing rapidly into a hoarse rumble, and a sharp shiver of the ground and air, lasting a few seconds, and the earthquake was over. It was not a great earthquake, but the strain upon those who have borne the anxiety of looking for them is very exhausting.

The Damage to the City Very Great.—The general devastation is not at once apparent to a stranger in Charleston. On approaching the city from the north one sees many spires standing, and the impression is at once obtained that the accounts of the disaster have been exaggerated. In some respects they have. There are few buildings entirely thrown down, but it is only after a close examination that an idea of the ruin is obtained. There are from 12,000 to 15,000 buildings in the city, not one of which is entirely uninjured. It is not extravagant to say that one-fourth of that number will have to come down, and to replace them will cost $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. The fact is, the people of Charleston are unaware of the deplorable condition of their city, and rain or storm at this time would add even more misery to their destitution. The city may now be truly called a city of tents as well as of ruins, with 40,000 people sleeping under the canopy of heaven. The great dread now is the approach of the equinox. In three weeks the equator will balance the sun, and we will be in the midst of the great storm era. The equinoctial gales have always been destructive in Charleston. Nearly every house in the city has had its foundations shaken by the earthquake. If an equinoctial gale of great severity should strike the city, nearly every house within its limits would be blown down.

The Situation Summed up.—All in all, the situation may be summed up as follows: Total deaths, 33; wounded, over 100, of whom 10 are likely to die. The value of the brick residences which have been damaged is $1,800,000; wooden residences, $1,000,000; the public buildings, $300,000; the churches, $100,000; the business houses, $800,000; total loss on all classes of property, over $5,000,000. Of the total, $4,000,000 will be a complete loss.

THE AREA AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

To give some idea of the area which the earthquake affected, we copy from a telegram of Prof. Powell: "Earthquake most severe on record in the United States, and affected greatest area. Origin along line of post quaternary dislocation on eastern flanks of Apalachians, especially where it crosses Central North Carolina. Slight premonitory shocks felt in the Carolinas for several days, moderately severe shocks occurring near Charleston Aug. 27 and 28. The principal shock, causing great destruction in Charleston, originated in Central North Carolina, Aug. 31, 9:50 P. M. seventy-fifth meridian time. There the shocks spread with great rapidity, in all directions with velocity varying from 25 to 65 miles a minute over area of 900,000 square miles, one quarter of the United States, embracing 28 States, from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes and Southern New England, and from the Atlantic seaboard to the Central Mississippi Valley."

THE CAUSE AND ORIGIN OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

The scientific men seem to be somewhat divided in their opinions as to the cause of the earthquake, and no definite idea has yet been formed. For that reason we deem it best to defer printing anything in regard to its cause or origin until our next issue.

SYMPATHY FROM VICTORIA AND ELSEWHERE.

Queen Victoria has sent a message to President Cleveland, expressing heartfelt sympathy and distress for the sad state of the sufferers.

Gov. Seales, of North Carolina, telegraphed to the Governor of South Carolina, tendering sympathy and asking to be instructed as to how aid could best be rendered.

Boards of trade and other bodies all over the country have sent like messages, coupled with liberal donations.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The whole country, North and South, has opened its heart at the wall of distress which has gone out from stricken Charleston and Summerville. Liberal contributions are daily being forwarded to the scene of the disaster.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR THE SUPREME COURT,
W. N. H. SMITH,
THOS. S. ASHE,
A. S. MERRIMON.

FOR CONGRESS IN THIRD DISTRICT,
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY
OF PENDER.

FOR SOLICITOR,
FRANKLIN McNEILL,
OF RICHMOND.

STATE TICKET FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:
3d District—H. G. CONNOR.
4th District—WALTER CLARK.
6th District—EDWIN T. BOYKIN.
8th District—W. J. MONTGOMERY.
10th District—ALPHONSO C. AVERY.
12th District—JAMES H. MERRIMON.

FOR THE STATE SENATE—CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT,
DR. JOHN C. McCORMICK,
OF HARNETT.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY TICKET.

For the Legislature—THOMAS H. SUTTON and JOHN G. SHAW.
For Clerk Superior Court—CHARLES G. CAIN.
For Register of Deeds—H. C. FISHER.
For Sheriff—NEILL McQUEEN.
For County Treasurer—WILLIAM T. TAYLOR.
For Surveyor—CHARLES JESSUP.
For Coroner—DR. J. W. McNEILL.

STRICKEN CHARLESTON.

The complete and accurate account in to-day's issue of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE shows that the city of Charleston was recently visited by the heaviest affliction which has ever yet fallen upon her—though she has in the past been called upon, time and again, to summon all her energies in recovering from disaster. Fire has swept that devoted city more than once, and blackened walls and homeless wanderers have filled her streets with gloom. War's ruthless hand has laid her proud spires and battlements in the dust. Only a short twelvemonth ago the destructive cyclone's path through her broad and beautiful avenues was marked by desolation and destruction. But, alas! the end was not yet come! On the night of the 31st of August last a new and far more terrible experience startled her citizens. The earthquake came. "The long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar, that seemed to prevade at once the troubled earth and the still air above and around." And death and wide-spread terror and sickening sights of human suffering followed.

But is this stricken city sunk in the depths of despair? No; thanks to her brave and heroic citizens, she is even now putting on her armor again and getting ready to resume her place in the busy world. Charleston's leading men are made of the stuff from which heroes are moulded. They are descended from the best blood in South Carolina, and in this hour of sorest trial are proving themselves worthy of the honored names they bear. They are not mere money-getters, but realizing the importance of Charleston's retaining her well-won position as a great commercial centre, they have manfully thrust aside gloom and despondency and are battling for the general welfare. The *News and Courier* makes the following announcement: "It is not to be imagined for a moment that Charleston is sitting in her ashes bewailing the loss of millions. The full consciousness of the loss is here. It is understood fully that more than the earnings of a twelvemonth were swept away in less than a minute. But for all this, and because of this, Charleston is only the more determined to maintain the commercial position it has won. "Such words as these prove that Charleston, though a sorely "bruised, is not a broken reed," and will shortly regain her proud place among her sister cities.

Aid is pouring into the stricken city from every quarter, and the munificence and practical sympathy of the Northern cities is still another pleasing proof that the North and the South are once more bound together by ties even stronger and more lasting than those of a common and a selfish interest.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention which assembled here on last Saturday was marked by great harmony of feeling and a determination on the part of the delegates to act with an eye single to the good of the Democratic cause. The ticket placed in the field is a good one, and receives the hearty endorsement of the people.

Mr. Thos. H. Sutton, the nominee from Cross Creek for the State Legislature, is a prominent lawyer of Fayetteville and a gentleman of fine ability. Being a forcible and impressive speaker, Mr. Sutton will at all times command attention on the floor of the House. He is fearless and outspoken in his convictions, and may be relied upon to advocate, with great good judgment and unwavering tenacity of purpose, the claims and interests of his constituents. He is well-equipped and admirably fitted for the office of legislator, and we can safely predict that the next Legislature will very shortly after its assembling be made aware that Fayetteville's representative is destined to take front rank among its members. Mr. Sutton is a fine stump speaker, and will do good work for the Democratic party in the coming campaign.

Mr. John G. Shaw, the other nominee for the Legislature, is the son of Col. Duncan Shaw, of 71st township, who has ably represented this county in former years. The present nominee is a worthy son of a respected sire, and promises new elements of strength, especially in his native sand hills. We predict for both nominees a triumphant election.

Mr. Chas. G. Cain, the nominee for Superior Court Clerk, is a gentleman of sterling character and is admirably fitted for the position of clerk. Mr. Cain is one of the finest accountants and pensmen in this section. Irreproachable character and eminent fitness—surely the *whole* people ask for nothing more, and will heartily endorse such a candidate by their suffrages.

Mr. H. C. Fisher! Well, well, Henry Fisher is "there" now, and he's there to stay! Remember 1884! Only 742 majority for Henry C. Fisher, of Cedar Creek township! And 742 is not too large a majority for so competent an official, either.

Mr. Neill McQueen—present and future Sheriff. A celebrated wag said at our last fair that his horse was like Neill McQueen; he astonished his friends by the way he could run. And the best of it is that Neill McQueen is running on his past good record.

Capt. W. T. Taylor, the nominee for County Treasurer, is so well and favorably known that his cause needs no espousal in these columns. Suffice it to say that the name of W. T. Taylor for County Treasurer inspires *all* the tax payers with perfect confidence.

The candidate for surveyor, Mr. Chas. Jessup is in every way fitted for his position, and no doubt is entertained of his election.

Dr. J. W. McNeill, the present incumbent, will of course be reelected Coroner.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 4, 1886.—Convention called to order at 11:15 o'clock by Hon. Geo. M. Rose, Chairman County Executive Committee. Mr. D. McLauchlin was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. J. E. Garrett was requested to act as Secretary. Upon a call of the roll every township was represented. The following committees were appointed, each township naming a representative on each of the said committees:

On Permanent Organization—J. W. Cogdell, J. A. Wade, B. G. Hollingsworth, W. C. Culbreth, D. B. Colvin, Cyrus Murphy, H. Jones, J. H. Priest, John Blue, J. W. Emmitt, Jos. A. McArthur.

On Credentials—S. G. Rollins, I. W. Godwin, A. A. McKethan, D. J. Evans, A. D. McNeill, A. D. McGill, Neill McDougald, E. H. Evans, A. A. Johnson, M. A. Gillis, W. J. Buie.

On Rules—Geo. H. C. Heyer, J. C. Williams, W. W. Cole, Joel C. Johnson, W. B. Ray, R. F. Devane, Wm. Alderman, M. P. N. Blue, G. W. Graham, Mat. Morgan, J. C. McGougan.

After an intermission of ten minutes the Committee on Permanent Organization made their report, recommending the following named gentlemen as permanent officers of this Convention, viz:

Chairman—Geo. M. Rose.

Secretaries—H. I. McDuffie, J. E. Garrett, J. H. Myrover.

By request of that gentleman Mr. J. H. Myrover was excused from serving as one of the Secretaries.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there was no contest in either of the townships, and that the list of delegates handed in by the Chairmen of the delegations from the several townships were the duly authorized delegates to this Convention.

The Committee on Rules submitted the following report:

"That this Convention adopt the majority rule in nominations, and that each township have its vote in the Convention according to rules laid down by the Democratic State Committee."

Mr. Cyrus Murphy moved to amend said report by the motion that the two-thirds rule be adopted in nominating candidates before this Convention.

Moved by Mr. McKethan, that in making nominations we commence at Coroner and go up.

Amended by Mr. McDuffie, of 71st, that we commence at Sheriff and go down.

A delegate from Black River offered as an amendment the proposition that we ballot for candidates for the Legislature first.

After discussion a vote upon this latter amendment was had, resulting in its defeat.

The amendment offered by Mr. McDuffie from 71st was likewise lost.

Upon the amendment of Mr. Murphy to insert "two-thirds" for "majority" rule in making nominations, the vote resulted as follows: Ayes 49, nays 53.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the report as it came from the committee, and the report was adopted, the Convention voting by townships. Ayes 62 2-10, nays 36 8-10.

The Convention then, upon motion, proceeded to nominate county officers, beginning with a candidate for Coroner. The names of Drs. J. W. McNeill and W. M. McKinnon were placed before the Convention. Vote by townships resulted as follows: McNeill 80½, McKinnon 18½. Dr. McNeill was declared the nominee.

For Surveyor—Messrs. Charles Jessup, A. R. McNeill and J. H. Smith were named. Three ballots were taken, the third resulting in the nomination of Mr. Jessup. Vote: Jessup, 71; Smith, 20; McNeill, 8.

For Treasurer—Messrs. W. T. Taylor, Geo. P. McNeill, N. R. Blue, Clem Carver and J. M. Jessup were named. Two ballots were had. First—Taylor, 37¼; McNeill, 30; Blue, 21; Carver, 10¼; Jessup withdrawn when call of townships was commenced. Second—Taylor, 55 7-10; McNeill, 32; Carver 11 3-10. Mr. Taylor having received a clear majority was declared nominated.

For Register of Deeds—Messrs. H. C. Fisher, Chas. G. Cain and M. C. Ray were named. Mr. Fisher was nominated on the first ballot. Vote: Fisher, 53; Cain, 15; Ray 31.

For Superior Court Clerk—Twelve ballots were had before a nomination was made.

First ballot—J. A. McPherson, J. L. Allen, Geo. C. H. Heyer and J. H. Robinson were voted for, the ballot resulting: McPherson, 33; Allen, 42; Heyer, 9; Robinson, 13; divided as follows: McPherson—Black River, 2; Carver's Creek, 4; Cross Creek, 1; Flea Hill, 1; Gray's Creek, 2; Little River, 5; Quwhiffle, 5; Rockfish, 2; 71st, 14. Allen—Black River, 4; Carver's Creek, 3; Cedar Creek, 6; Cross Creek, 13; Flea Hill, 8; Gray's Creek, 5; Rockfish, 3. Heyer—Beaver Dam, 4; Cedar Creek, 5. Robinson—Cross Creek, 9; Flea Hill, 2; Little River, 1; Rockfish, 3.

On second ballot the name of Mr. Heyer was withdrawn, and the names of Messrs. Poe and Cain were added.

On third ballot the name of Mr. Poe was withdrawn and the name of Mr. D. B. Gillis was added.

On fourth ballot the name of Mr. H. L. Hall was added.

On fifth ballot the name of Mr. Hall was withdrawn and Mr. Arch'd McMillan of Cross Creek named.

On sixth ballot the name of Capt. Robinson was withdrawn and the name of A. J. Brannon substituted.

On eighth ballot the names of Messrs. Brannon and Gillis were withdrawn.

On tenth ballot the name of Mr. Allen was withdrawn, notwithstanding he received the next highest vote on the ninth ballot.

On the eleventh ballot the name of Mr. J. A. McLauchlin was added.

On the twelfth ballot Mr. Cain was nominated, the ballot resulting as follows: Cain 75½, McMillan 3½, McLauchlin 20. The chair thereupon declared Mr. Chas. G. Cain the nominee of this Convention for the office of Superior Court Clerk.

The Convention next proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the Legislature. The following gentlemen were named by their respective friends: C. C. McLellan, Morris Hall, T. H. Sutton, John (Roslin) Smith, D. J. Ray, W. B. Ray, A. A. McCaskill and ex-Sheriff R. W. Hardie. The first ballot resulted as follows: McLellan 35, Hall 23, Sutton 65, Smith 15, D. J. Ray 19, W. B. Ray 13, Hardie 28—each township voting for two candidates, as by agreement Cross Creek township was entitled to one of the members of the Legislature and the country the other.

Mr. Sutton, of Cross Creek, having received a majority of the votes of the Convention, was declared to be the candidate from Cross Creek township.

On second ballot Messrs. James Evans, John G. Shaw, Geo. C. H. Heyer and Jesse B. Carver were added to the list of candidates, and the names of Messrs. Hall and McCaskill were withdrawn.

On third ballot the names of D. J. Ray and R. W. Hardie were withdrawn.

On fifth ballot the name of Mr. Carver was withdrawn.

On sixth ballot the name of W. B. Ray was withdrawn, and the name of D. McLauchlin added.

On seventh ballot the names of Messrs. Evans and Smith were withdrawn, and the name of Rev. T. B. Newbeury added.

On the eighth ballot the name of Mr. McLauchlin was withdrawn. The vote on this ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Shaw—as follows: McLellan 30, Heyer 18, Shaw 51.

The ballot was announced, and thereupon the chair declared Mr. John G. Shaw, of Seventy-first township, to be the nominee from the country to represent Cumberland in the next Legislature.

For Sheriff—The present incumbent, Sheriff Neill McQueen, was nominated by Hon. Geo. M. Rose. The names of Messrs. B. G. Hollingsworth and Neill C. Thaggard were also placed before the Convention. Ballot was had, resulting as follows: McQueen 66, Hollingsworth 20, Thaggard 13.

After the vote was announced and Sheriff McQueen declared to be the nominee, loud and repeated calls were made by the Convention for a speech from Mr. Sutton, the nominee for the Legislature from Cross Creek, in response to which Mr. Sutton appeared and briefly addressed the Convention.

Mr. Shaw, the nominee from Seventy-first, was also called for, but that gentleman being absent, Mr. J. R. McDuffie spoke in his behalf, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred in, the nomination of Mr. Shaw, upon the ever faithful Democrats of Seventy-first, and assuring the Convention that in Mr. Shaw's hands the Democratic banner would triumphantly wave.

After Mr. McDuffie had concluded his remarks, the Convention by a unanimous vote ratified the nomination of Dr. John C. McCormick, of Harnett county, as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District in the next General Assembly.

No further business appearing the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

J. E. GARRETT,
H. I. McDUFFIE,
Secretaries.

Fayetteville and Winston.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 7, 1886.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

I was pleased with your article in last week's issue, "Good News for Fayetteville." You very truly say: "The establishment of a tobacco warehouse is a move in the right direction, and is certainly a very necessary one if we ever hope to see tobacco culture become at all a paying business in our section. The tobacco planter must have a home market on which to place his crop. We hope our business men and citizens generally will give the venture all the encouragement and countenance possible, for in our humble opinion it means a new era of prosperity and a healthy change from the present system of all cotton and very little ready money." Your correspondent is one of those who fully believe that every farmer should make bread and meat first, and then his cotton, tobacco, &c., if he ever expects to have ready money and independence.

Two days last week the writer spent in the live, enterprising and beautiful city of Winston, and to his eyes all seemed to be of one mind and one accord—the building up of their city and making work for the smallest little boys and the old grey-headed men, both white and colored. I saw no idlers or loafers on the streets, quite a contrast to our market house and hay-scales on almost any day. No idlers, for the tobacco factories and warehouses, box-factories and other places, give employment to many. At the factories all seemed to be happy and satisfied, comfortably dressed and looking as if they had plenty to eat. The hands are paid off every two weeks—from $1,000 to $2,000 at each factory, and I was told that about $500,000 was paid last year as wages by these factories. Now, where was this money spent? Easily answered—in Winston. No wonder I saw nice, large, full stores, blocks of brick buildings and, the best of all, large, comfortable churches and school buildings. I was told that fifteen years ago there were only one or two houses in Winston. To-day it is one of the largest places in the State and buildings are still going up.

The principal business men were raised in that section of country, and when boys were taught that work was *accessary* and *honorable*. They still pull their coats off and are active and full of energy in their factories and warehouses. I again say, no wonder that Winston is a growing place with such men and energy. I was most struck with the good feeling and unity that seemed to exist among the business men. I heard no grumbling or croaking, but all have their shoulders to the wheel and are moving along nicely. What is the result of such harmony? New factories, warehouses, stores, dwellings, etc., still going up. There is only one short railroad to Winston, and freights are high. This plainly shows that the railroad did not build up Winston, but her factories, warehouses, shops, &c., in which her people find employment. It is quite true that railroads are very necessary, but factories, workshops, &c., benefit a greater number; or, if you build your factories, workshops, &c., railroads will of necessity follow. Winston is no better located than Fayetteville; her surrounding country is not as good, and she has no such water power as ours. Our people are equally as capable, but seem to be lacking in energy and unity of feeling. No town or city without the united, undivided effort of all her citizens need expect success. In unity there is strength, and Providence very wisely helps those who help themselves. Now, Fayetteville possesses excellent advantages in location, a good surrounding country, and water power in its very midst. There are a number of large buildings that could be easily converted into factories, shops, &c., at no great expense. Winston started with simply two or three houses, and with no water power, and inside of fifteen years has many manufactories and ranks as one of the principal business places of the State.

I fully believe with you that a new era of prosperity is about to dawn upon us, and now let us start up our cotton factories again, establish workshops, tobacco factories, warehouses, and utilize the many different kinds of timber that we have in abundance. Let us not send abroad for articles that we can make equally as well or better right at our own doors. I think it would be a good plan to form companies or associations. Let the shares of stock be small and in reach of all, so that we can take hold of our water-power and vacant buildings and establish different branches of industry in our midst. If large dividends do not come directly, they will indirectly in the building up of our good old town and thereby increasing the value of her property and giving employment to all her citizens, young and old. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

I hereby announce myself an Independent Democratic Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. If elected I will attend to the duties of the position to the best of my ability, and trust that those who favor me with their votes will have no cause to regret their action. I refer to my past official record as a guarantee for the future.

sept 9-1m J. M. BYRD.

WE SELL CLIPPER BLADES,

WE SELL CLIPPER TOBACCO,

WE SELL CLIPPER PLOWS.

H. H. H., or A. S. HUSKE & CO.

sept 9 tf

Commissioners' Notice.

There will be a called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County, on the 16th day of September, 1886, to receive the report of the Auditing Committee for 1885, and other business.

THOS. G. HALL,
Sept. 7th, 1886. Ch'm'n Board Commissioners
sept 9 1t

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD, COMfortable rooms located convenient to the central portion of Fayetteville to rent by the month. Rooms on second floor having southern exposure preferred. Address, "X."

Care OBSERVER AND GAZETTE.

☞ THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE will meet at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C., Thursday before the first Sabbath in October (Sept. 30th), 1886, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. P. McPHERSON, Stated Clerk.
Jonesboro, N. C., Sept. 9, 1886. 3t

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL HATS!

Summer Styles in Millinery Goods

DOWN FLAT.

—TO CLOSE OUT STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN—

Elegant Fall Importation of

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.

BLACK CRAPE VEILS, &C., REFINISHED.

FEATHERS DYED, CLENSED AND CURLED.

17, HAY STREET.

MRS. DYE.

aug. 26 tf

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar!

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroideries, 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and French Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all,

By GEO. BRANDT.

apl 22 1y july 8

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

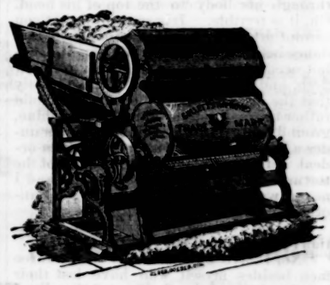
Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.

Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires. Nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y A. E. RANKIN & CO.



THE GULLET GIN.

I have taken the agency for the

IMPROVED MAGNOLIA GULLET GIN,

and have now in stock a sample 50-saw Gin with Feeder and Condenser complete. This make of Gins is conceded the best sold, and obtained the

"FIRST DEGREE OF MERIT,"

Over all other makes, at the late Exposition at New Orleans.

I cordially invite an examination or correspondence from those who contemplate buying a Gin during the coming season.

july 8-2m **R. M. NIMOCKS.**

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.
July 2, 1885, 125-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Rooms.
J. M. BYER—A. Card.
G. M. ROSE—Store for sale.
ISABELLA LAMONT—Notice.
E. E. SMITH—Normal School.
W. S. COOK—Notice to Shippers.
J. C. HAIGH, TREAS.—Statement.
DEMOCRATIC EX. COM.—Meeting.
G. A. THOMSON—Boss Crackers, etc.
S. BEHRENDS—Nothing but Leather.
FRANK THORNTON—High Art Clothing.
THOS. G. HALL—Commissioners' Notice.
J. P. M'PHERSON—Meeting of Presbytery.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—Tobacco, Cigars, Plows, etc.
FRANK THORNTON—Unprecedented Inducements.

A Pastor Called.

At a congregational meeting of the Fayetteville Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening last, Rev. E. W. Smith, of Greensboro, was unanimously called to fill the place of Pastor of that church.

Chief Marshal for the Cumberland Fair.

Capt. J. C. Huske has been appointed Chief Marshal of the Cumberland Fair, to be held in November next. Capt. Huske will himself appoint his assistant marshals, and the list will be published in due time.

Our Correspondents.

We regret exceedingly that several letters from different sections, giving accounts of the earthquake, have been mislaid. They would have been of interest to many, and we had fully intended to print them in this issue.

Badly Hurt while Coupling Cars.

John Hagins, a colored lad employed upon the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, had his arm badly crushed while coupling cars at Bennettsville on Friday night last, 3rd inst. The case proved to be such a serious one that Dr. E. H. Jennings, of Bennettsville, found amputation necessary.

Turn Table for the "Wilson Short-cut."

The workmen are busy putting in for the "Wilson Short-cut" railroad an immense iron turn table sixty feet in length. It is claimed that two men can easily turn it with the largest size engine thereon. It is located about two hundred yards north of "Lutterloh's corner," and near the spot where the repair shops will be erected.

The First New Bale.

The first bale of new cotton was brought to our market on Thursday last (2nd inst.) by Messrs. J. & O. Evans. It was classed as strict low middling, and was bought by Mr. R. M. Nimocks for 9 cents. This was one-half cent per pound better than Raleigh paid for her first bale, same date and same grade. Score one for Fayetteville.

Fayetteville Tobacco Company.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Tobacco Warehouse Company, held on Monday afternoon last, Capt. A. B. Williams was elected President and Mr. E. T. McKethan Secretary and Treasurer. The Company is fast getting ready for active business, and will soon be prepared to handle all the tobacco the farmers can bring to Fayetteville.

The State Colored Normal School.

In this issue will be found an advertisement of this institution. The principal, Prof. E. E. Smith, has the reputation of being a competent and well-equipped instructor, and it is claimed that he will be assisted by able and experienced teachers. Those of our colored people throughout the State who intend to fit themselves as teachers, could not do better than attend the normal school at Fayetteville.

Death of a Former Citizen of Fayetteville.

We regret to announce that Mr. B. E. Sedberry received a telegram from Brooklyn on Tuesday morning last, announcing the death of Mr. O. S. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin was well and favorably known in Fayetteville, where he did business for a number of years. After leaving Fayetteville, he went to New York city and conducted a large clothing establishment. "Baldwin's Monthly," an evidence of his business enterprise, is doubtless well-remembered by many of our readers. Mr. Baldwin had been in active business for more than thirty years. He was a resident of Brooklyn at the time of his death. The flag on McKethan's building was at half-mast on Tuesday last in respect to his memory.

The Story of a Man from Charleston.

Mr. D. A. Autry, a native of Cumberland, but now a citizen of Georgia, called to see us on Tuesday last. Mr. Autry was in Charleston the evening after the dreadful shock. He left Savannah on Tuesday night, 31st August, by rail. Just before the train reached the trestle across the Savannah river, a party of badly frightened negroes signaled the train to stop, and informed the engineer that the trestle was falling in. An examination of the same proving this to be false, the train moved on. When within 35 miles of Charleston, Mr. Autry says, the road was found to be impassable. The road-master informed them that the roadbed, for a distance of 1,000 feet, had sunk three feet, and for a distruce of 500 feet it had sunk two feet. After the rapid work of repairing had been completed, the train moved on. All along the line could be seen great cracks in the earth, some of them a mile in length. The whole surface of the ground seemed to have been lifted up. A kind of sand, entirely different from the general soil of that region, was piled up in little hillocks, and in some places as much as one-half acre was covered with this sand to the height of twelve inches. Mr. Autry says that having been without food for twelve hours, he was very hungry on reaching Charleston; but nowhere could he find anything to eat. Only one place was open for patrons, and that was a barroom. If he inquired of the citizens as to where he could find accommodations, they would reply, with one accord: "Don't go near the houses. Keep away from them. Come out here in the open space."

Mr. Autry describes the damage to the buildings as very wide-spread and serious. Every brick or stone building is damaged. He saw many houses with the fronts or gable ends fallen down, and household effects, goods, chattels, etc., left exposed with no person to look after them. One thing was certain, however: on the Wednesday night he spent in Charleston every man was honest, and no thought of stealing was entertained, even by the most reckless.

It will be borne in mind that this is a description of things just after the first dreadful experience. Of course the condition of affairs has greatly improved since.

County Commissioners' Court.

The Commissioners of Cumberland County met at the Court House on Monday, September 6th, according to law. Present: Thos. G. Hall, chairman; A. A. McCaskill, W. C. McDuffie, N. R. Blue and Wm. J. Kelly.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Wright McLeod's wife and children, John Ochiltree and Solomon McIntyre were ordered to the poor house.

George Davis was continued on poor house list for one month.

Henderson Heathcock was allowed $1.50 per month, and Wright Haney $2.50 per month.

The following bills were allowed:

D. M. McDonald, 58 paupers 1 month,				$103 75
A. J. Brannon,	2	"	8 "	32 00
Jno. T. Martin,	1	"	1 "	5 00
H. B. Butler,	2	"	2 "	6 00
A. Wicker,	1	"	2 "	3 00
D. A. McDiarmid,	2	"	2 "	18 00
N. R. Blue,	1	"	4 "	6 00
D. H. West,	1	"	1 "	4 00
Wm. Maxwell,	1	"	1 "	1 50
J. N. Smith & Co., medicine	1	"		30 03
D. M. McDonald, poor house 1 month,				27 80
W. T. Sloan, Sup't poor house, 1 month,				25 00
S. Sheetz & Son, poor house 1 month,				2 75
Geo. Rosenthal, 1 pauper 1 month,				2 42
David McNeill, bridge at Rockfish,				150 00
J. W. Johnson, "		"		110 75
J. D. Johnson, bridge Willis's Creek,				15 20
A. Wicker, do. Raiford and Green's c'ks,				21 00
A. J. Bullard, bridge Swamp (lumber),				1 68
A. S. Huske & Co., do. Lord's c'k (nails),				80
R. J. Baker, road (serving notices),				2 40
Neill McQueen, jail account,				55 80
L. C. Straughn, C. S. C. office,				37 11
Dr. W. C. McDuffie, fees as expert,				10 00
Dr. J. W. M'Neill, coroner, inquest,				12 40
J. C. McGougan, coroner's jury,				1 50
Reddick Harris, "		"		1 50
Neill Blue, "		"		1 50
D. G. Blue, "		"		1 50
J. N. Gillis, "		"		1 50
D. B. Gillis, "		"		1 50
A. E. McLearan, transporting prisoner,				1 80
Dr. T. C. Bulloch, medical attendance,				7 93
Z. B. Newton, auditing committee,				25 00
T. G. Hall, "		"		33 00
N. R. Blue, "		"		18 50
T. W. Broadfoot & Co., (jail) lime,				50
A. A. McCaskill, issuing warrant,				1 00

The committee to audit the accounts of ex-Sheriff R. W. Hardie and Treasurer J. D. Nott for the years 1880-1-2 and 3 made their report, which report was received and the committee discharged.

Insolvent account of the July term Superior Court was allowed.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Tuesday morning (7th) at 10 A. M.

SECOND DAY—SEPT. 7.

The Commissioners met according to adjournment. Present: T. G. Hall, chairman; W. C. McDuffie, N. R. Blue, A. A. McCaskill.

The following persons were appointed Registrars and Judges of Election for the election to be held on November 2nd, 1886:

Beaver Dam (Hale's School House).—J. H. Hall, Registrar; M. H. Bullard, Taylor Simpson, Simon Hales, Geo. Hall, Judges.

Beaver Dam (Jessup's Mill).—Emmitt Jessup, Registrar; James Cogdell, John McGee, Redin McDaniel, Wm. Byrne, Judges.

Flea Hill (Williams' Mill).—M. B. Crumpler, Registrar; W. H. H. Wade, T. D. Bulla, Hilyard Moore, W. H. Horne, Judges.

Cedar Creek (Cedar Creek).—John B. Downing, Registrar; W. H. McDonald, B. M. Smith, A. M. West, Henry Melvin, Judges.

Cedar Creek (Blue's Sand Hill).—Jas. Evans, Registrar; W. J. D. Haywood, Joshua Melvin, Travis Bedsole, D. F. Horne, Judges.

Black River (Rhodes' Mill).—K. J. Rhodes, Registrar; L. J. Tew, I. W. Taylor, Wm. Smith, John Daughtry, Judges.

Carver's Creek (McKay's Store).—W. D. Adams, Registrar; Wm. Hatcher, W. L. Williams, A. B. Porter, H. H. Wood, Judges.

Carver's Creek (Kingsbury).—W. D. Cameron, Registrar; Geo. D. Elliot, Joseph Ray, Geo. S. King, Geo. McDougald, Judges.

Carver's Creek (Eureka Springs).—James King, Registrar; Walter Tillinghast, W. H. Elliot, J. A. McKay, J. A. McFarland, Judges.

Seventy-First (Newton's).—Geo. A. Robinson, Registrar; J. A. McPherson, D. K. Ray, Geo. Elliot, Church Bernard, Judges.

Seventy-First (Ray's).—D. B. Gillis, Registrar; Malcom McInnis, John Black, L. L. Worrell, D. C. Monroe, Judges.

Little River (Smith's Shop).—A. A. Johnson, Registrar; J. H. Smith, Alex. Smith, Martin Goins, A. P. Walden, Judges.

Quakiffle (Cabin Branch).—D. K. McDuffie, Registrar; David Ray, John Blue, J. W. Gains, Sandy Monroe, Judges.

Rockfish (Pearce's Mill).—James Pearce, Registrar; W. B. Benoy, James Carroll, Sr., L. W. Levy, Rob't Evans, Judges.

Rockfish (Hope Mills).—John W. Emmitt, Registrar; A. A. Harrington, Jr., John Smith, J. T. Townsend, Robert Norden, Judges.

Gray's Creek (Butler's Shop).—Wm. C. Alderman, Registrar; Jesse B. Carver, Alex. Pate, Justice Nowell, Jos. Evans, Judges.

Cross Creek (Court House).—D. N. McLean, Registrar; John P. Thomson, D. A. McMillan, Jas. R. Lee, F. P. Williston, Judges.

Meeting for the Relief of Charleston.

We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of our citizens on Monday next, at 4½ o'clock P. M., to take steps for the relief of the Charleston sufferers. All are requested to attend, both from town and country. A committee from this place, now in Charleston, will be present to give information as to the extent of the disaster.

To Our Readers.

The general arrangement of our paper has not been observed in this issue. Neither have we the usual variety of reading matter. Earthquakes do not come every day, however, and "Chocolate Ice Cream," "Around the World," "Nonsense," etc., have been laid upon the shelf (or rather the "standing galley") for the time being. We would suggest to our readers that as our report of the earthquake is full and accurate, it might be well for them to preserve their copies for future reference.

THE HARNETT COUNTY NOMINEES.

A correspondent, writing us from Harnett, gives a brief sketch of the nominees of the Democratic convention held in that county on the 28th of August. Harnett has acted wisely in her choice of men to fill her public places. We are pleased to see our correspondent write in such high praise of Dr. John C. McCormick, the nominee for Senator to represent Harnett and Cumberland. We shall certainly need a competent Senator at Raleigh this session, and Dr. McCormick gives ample promise of being the right man. The writer says:

The ticket is a strong one, and will give general satisfaction. Dr. McCormick, the nominee for the Senate, is no new man. He represented Cumberland county in the House of Commons before Cumberland and Harnett were divided, and since that has represented Harnett one term. He is a strong man, and the interests of the district will be safe in his hands.

Mr. Harrington, candidate for the House, is an earnest, energetic Democrat. He will lead his party to victory, and will make a useful member of the next Legislature. O. J. Spears, late member of the Senate from Richmond and Montgomery counties, will be the Republican candidate. Mr. Harrington is a fine debater, and will take care of Mr. Spears on the stump.

The nomination of Maj. Cameron for Clerk of the Superior Court is considered a wise choice. He is at present Superintendent of Public Instruction for Harnett county. He is a graduate of the University, and is very popular with his people, and will be elected. He will make one of the best Superior Court Clerks in the State.

Mr. Henry Spears, the nominee for Register, is a sterling young Democrat. His name will add strength to the ticket.

Messrs. Green, Bethea, Marsh and Prince are the present incumbents in the offices for which they have been nominated, and will probably run without opposition.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Miss Fannie Fowlkes, of Rockingham, is visiting friends in Fayetteville.

Mrs. E. S. Abell has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Page.

Miss Kate Fairley, of Manchester, is visiting the family of Mr. John D. Williams.

Miss Jennie Bernard, of Wilmington, is visiting her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Stedman.

Mr. Hal. W. Ayer, traveling agent and correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, is in town.

Miss Sallie Farrar has returned home after a pleasure trip preparatory to entering upon her duties as a teacher in the Graded School.

Mr. Geo. W. Lake, agent, informes us that contributions to the Charleston sufferers will be forwarded by the Southern Express Co. free of charge.

We are pleased to see Mr. Duncan Williams, of Wilmington, upon our streets. He seems to be surely, if a little slowly, recovering from his recent injuries.

Dr. J. A. Hodges and Mr. J. D. McNeill left for Charleston on Monday afternoon. Their impressions will be interesting, and we hope to lay some of them before our readers next week.

Ed. R. McKethan and Lacy and Charlie Rankin left us on Monday last to enter Davidson College. They have our best wishes in this their first venture upon the sea of "real down life in good earnest."

Sparks From the "Heel."

We were all badly shaken up by the "earthquake," and while such things should not be dealt with lightly, yet it is amusing how every fellow wants to tell where he *was*, what he was doing and *what* he thought it was at first.

A revival has been in progress at the Methodist Church for the past fifteen days. Considerable interest is being manifested.

Mr. Cottingham is putting the finishing touch to his brick stores. And under this head we might notice the residence of Capt. Summersett, which will be a handsome building when finished.

It is with pleasure that Shoe Heel extends the hand of welcome to one of Fayetteville's fair young ladies. We trust Miss Matthews will find her sojourn here as teacher both pleasant and profitable.

One of our young men has a severe attack of "ihopimadiifidontloveyoumania." We trust it is not contagious.

Mr. Hardy, the "mouth organ" man of the *State Chronicle*, is in town.

Dr. Hodges and Mr. J. D. McNeill passed through here on Monday night on their way toward the earthquake. We await their return. Our *Union* editor left Tuesday night for the same place.

Cotton picking has begun, but not much in market yet.

The C. C. Railway has put in a pair of car scales at this place. O. C. L.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—MORRISON—In Harnett county, on the 1st inst., by Thos. A. Harrington, Esq., Mr. JOHN B. PATTERSON to Miss RACHAEL E. MORRISON, daughter of Alex. Morrison, dec'd.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	10@11	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	13@13½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	7½	LARD—	
Hams,	16@17	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	8	Western,	8@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'try,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	@30	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	20@25	SALT,	@90
EGGS,	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER, new,	40	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	65	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½@9 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 30½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., September 8, 1886.—Middling cotton steady at 8½ cents. Spirits firm at 33 cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

IF WORMS CHANGE THE COMPLEXION they have a tendency to destroy the vital energies that sustain and promote health and life; therefore, at the first indication of worms, administer Shriner's Indian Vermifuge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON.

Unprecedented Inducements

—IN—

C|A|R|P|E|T|S

Anticipating an advance in Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, etc., I, a few weeks ago, made my selections, and secured the most extensive and perfect stock of this class of goods it has ever been my pleasure to exhibit. Heretofore I have not possessed that amplitude of store room necessary to properly exhibit and carry such a stock of Carpets as I desired. That, however, is now remedied, and with wide and spacious rooms and lofty ceilings, I show the handsomest exhibition establishment in the State.

Floor coverings of every description have materially advanced in the last few days, but on account of our early purchases we are enabled to offer them at prices less than they would cost you ordered from New York.

FRANK THORNTON.
sept 9, 2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

High Art Clothing.

Now on my counters the largest and most complete line of fine and Stylish Clothing shown in the city. All of the Novelties are fully represented, in the newest accepted styles.

CHEVIOTS
in Square-cut and Cutaway Sacks.
CORKSCREWS
in Square-cut Sacks and Cutaway Frocks.
ENGLISH WORSTED
in Square-cut and Cutaway Frocks and Sacks
CORKSCREWS, TRICOTS AND ENGLISH WORSTED
in Prince Alberts.
FANCY CASSIMERES
in every style of garment.
CHILDREN'S SUITS
in Cutaway Sacks, Square cut Sacks and Norfolks.
CHEVIOTS, CORKSCREWS AND FANCY CASSIMERES
for Boys and Youths in all styles.

This is by far the most elaborate assortment of fine Clothing ever brought to the city.

Frank Thornton.
sept 9 1t

Nothing but Leather!

The Fayetteville Boot and Shoe Store of S. Behrends at Starr's Corner was crowded last Saturday. The people appreciate the efforts which this new firm is making in offering the most comfortable and latest styles of shoes at lower prices than formerly were paid for inferior goods. These shoes are nothing but leather, not composition erroneously called leather. Call and convince yourself of the correctness of our claims.
july 22 3m sept 9

Notice to Shippers.

The Steamer J. C. Stewart is now in the employment of the Cape Fear & Peoples' Steamboat Co., and will run the regular days of the "Steamer A. P Hurt," while the latter is being overhauled and fitted. Leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays. Leaving Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.
sept 3-tf W. S. COOK, Ag't.

Valuable Store for Sale.

If not sold before at private sale, I shall offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, Oct. 2nd, that valuable store on Person street in Fayetteville in the "Robinson Block," now occupied by J. W. Hollingsworth, with warehouse belonging to same. This is one of the most desirable stores in Fayetteville, is in the centre of business and on one of the most important streets.

Terms made known on day of sale.
sept 9-ts GEO. M. ROSE, Attorney.

NOTICE!

There will be a meeting of the several Township Executive Committes held at the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Saturday, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a County Executive and a Central Committee and transacting other business. A full attendance is requested.
sept 9-2t MEMBERS OF EX. COM.

TIP-TOP.

—Tip-Top in Style,—

Tip-Top in Quality, Tip-Top in Workmanship,

TIP-TOP IN EVERY RESPECT.

Sold on its Merits.

That this applies to our F. I. L. I. 1793 Cigar none will dispute, and if there be any "Doubting Thomases" let them now be convinced.

The F. I. L. I. with the No. 11 Cigar Claim Superiority, and Both are on Hand

And for sale by

A. S. Huske & Co.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the Treasurer of Fayetteville from Sept. 1st, 1885, to Sept. 1st, 1886.

RECEIPTS:

By Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1885,	$ 633 73
By am't from B. R. Taylor, General Tax,	9,223 50
By am't from B. R. Taylor, Bar Tax,	375 00
By am't from B. R. Taylor, Dray Tax,	100 00
By am't from J. M. Byrd, Sundry Collections,	304 20
By am't from Market Stalls and Hay Scales,	384 00
	$11,020 43

DISBURSEMENTS:

To am't paid on Bonds and Coupons,	$8,442 15
To am't paid on Salaries,	915 00
To am't paid on Streets and Bridges,	674 99
To am't paid on Lumber Bills,	116 42
To am't paid on Fire Department,	274 47
To am't paid on Special Police,	49 00
To am't paid on Sundry Bills,	215 12
To am't paid on Market,	292 84
To am't Cash on hand,	40 44
	$11,020 43
Sept. 1, 1886, By Cash on hand	$40 44

E. & O. E. JNO. C. HAIGH, Treasurer of Fayetteville.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1st, 1886. sept 9-1t

—Such brands of—

TOBACCO

—AS—

"WEDDING CAKE," "YELLOW BIRD," "MAN'S PRIDE," MATTAPONE," "BLUE FLAG," AND "CLIPPER,"

Are for sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Administratrix's Notice.

The undersigned, having this day qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Mary Lamont, late of Cumberland County, N. C., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 3rd, 1887. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ISABELLA LAMONT, Adm'x
N. W. RAY, Att'y. of MARY LAMONT.
July 28, 1886. s9-6t

STATE

Colored Normal School,

E. E. SMITH, A. M., Principal,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Will open its tenth annual session on MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1886, at the

HOWARD SCHOOL BUILDING

at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The corps of teachers are able and experienced, and the latest and best approved methods of instruction will be pursued. All teachers and students (desiring to prepare themselves for teachers) are requested to be present at the opening of the session, or as early thereafter as possible.

Correspondence solicited, For catalogue or farther information, address THE PRINCIPAL.
sept 9 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FAME OF THE

BOSS LUNCH MILK BISCUIT

may be partially realized by its large, appreciative demand, aggregating

1,018,440 POUNDS IN SIX YEARS.

Sold only to the Fancy Trade.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT HEADQUARTERS,

and nowhere else in this city.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

TABLE CREAMERY BUTTER—
UNRIVALLED FULL CREAM CHEESE,
CHIPPED BEEF
BEEF TONGUES,
HAMS—Fancy Brands, Ferris & Co.'s, Springfield, Monumental and State N. C.
My Tucksters are now sending in fresh Cabbage, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Onions, Northern and Domestic

APPLES.

The varied branches of my attractive stock are carefully watched and kept fully up, and any demands can safely be made at

HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

THE HEATED TERM

has passed, and I thank my patrons for their efforts to aid in closing at 7½ during the trying weather. The rest has been beneficial and much enjoyed. Now as in days gone by,

HEADQUARTERS, GEO. A. THOMSON,

wide open, wide awake and to the front, with every toothsome attraction that is known to the trade.
FRESH ARRIVALS EVERY DAY.
Special attention called to the extensive variety of Canned and Glass Goods.

N. H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,

Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,
Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.
june 17 tf

I AM PREPARED TO SUPPLY

Milk Shake,

an excellent and popular beverage.

—ALSO—

Limeade and Soda Water,

With all the Standard Syrups.
sept 2-2t H. R. HORNE.

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,

No. 4 GREEN STREET,

JOBBER IN TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED:

25,000 CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS. 50 BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO

Sole agent for the celebrated brands,

"OLD MONTICELLO" Maryland Rye. | "BLUE GRASS" Kentucky Rye.

Distillers' Agent for

PURE NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS,

—Full line of—

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES,

For medicinal purposes.
aug 19 tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Graded and Normal School.

Prof. Alex. Graham, Supt.

This well known School will be opened on

MONDAY, SEPT. 20th,

With a Full Corps of Teachers.

Pupils from outside Cross Creek District will be received at the following rates for the term ending May 20th, 1887, viz.:

In the 1st grade,	$35
In the 2nd and 3rd grades,	25
In the 4th and 5th grades,	20
All below the 5th grade,	15

Special rates for two or more pupils may me made with the Executive Committee.

GOOD BOARD

IN HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FAMILIES CAN BE OBTAINED.

☞ Applications should be made to

W. N. TILLINGHAST, R. M. NIMOCKS, C. W. BROADFOOT, } Ex. Com.
sept 2 6t

The Executive Committee of the Graded School would be glad to aid persons who desire to take as boarders, at reasonable rates, scholars from a distance. Information as to number, terms, &c., invited.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Ch'm'n.
sept 2 2t

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows: Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md. Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md. Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md. } Daily Capacity 2200 brls

PATAPSCO 1796 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Cape Henry Family, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,

32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 19 6m

—JUST RECEIVED—

AT

McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF

Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business---Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

mar 18-tf McNEILL & CO.

$3,000 for 25 cts.

Insurance for One Day

WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $4.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
aug 26-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR RENT.

A two story Brick Warehouse, on Bow Street. Possession given immediately.

Apply to JNO. H. ROBINSON.
sept 2 3t

Notice of Meeting.

The Executive Committee of Cumberland County Agricultural Society will meet on Thursday afternoon, September 2, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Town Hall.
sept 2-1t G. W. LAWRENCE, Sect'y.

Ask your retailer for the Original $3 Shoe. Beware of Imitations. None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

Made in Button, Congress & Lace. Best Calf Skins. Unexcelled in Durability, Comfort and Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.

J. Means & Co., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

This shoe stands higher in the estimation of Wearers than any other in the world. Thousands who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.
sept 2 3m

MRS. BRYAN

will open a SCHOOL at her residence on Haymount September 27.

Terms per quarter of 10 weeks:

Primary pupils,	$5 00
Intermediate,	6 00
Advanced,	8 00

Smith's course of Free-hand Drawing taught.

French Language, $4 per quarter, 4 Lessons a Week.
sept 2 2t

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

Session of nine months begins

Monday, October 4th, 1886,

—ENDING—

June 24th, 1887,

with an intermission of one week at Christmas.

Charge for the nine months reduced to $180. One-half payable in advance, the other half at the expiration of twenty weeks, when the Spring term will begin.

Rooms large and well ventilated. Courses of study complete in every respect. School thoroughly equipped for efficient work. Send for catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER,
sept 2 6t

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley

Will Reopen their Schools

Monday, Sept. 20, 1886.

School year will continue forty weeks.

Course of instruction will comprise Elementary and the Higher English Studies, Latin and French and a course of Free Hand Drawing.

TUITION $6, $8 or $10 per QUARTER, depending on age and advancement of pupil.

Mrs. Utley's School

—FOR LITTLE CHILDREN—

will be at her residence, next door to Miss Chamberlain's school-room.

TERMS $5.00 per QUARTER.
aug. 26 4t

TWO QUEER MILLIONAIRES.

FIFTY MILLIONS UNTAXED.

Peter Geddes and His Old Partner—Comparatively Obscure Men.

From the Chicago Mail.

There was a tall and exceedingly graceful looking man of about forty-five years in the party of directors of the St. Paul which recently went over that road. He was Peter Geddes, a director in the St. Paul and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, a splendid man of business, the most absolute controller of a vast sum of money, clever as a talker, elegant in manners, an all-round man of the world, but famous not in his own right, but as the agent of George Smith. Peter Geddes has $36,000,000 of his chief's money in two of the granger roads—the St. Paul and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. He has $50,000,000 of his chief's money invested on this side of the water. Whenever Peter Geddes goes to the other side of the water and meets old George Smith the two chuckle over the fact that not a penny for taxes is paid to the United States or any other government on all that $50,000,000. Smith's is one of the big secret fortunes of the world. The public has no knowledge of it, yet his wealth is so great that not a hundred men in the world, probably not fifty, rank in money strength above him. He made his fortune here in Chicago. How many know that? Who ever saw his name in any of the popular lists of the millionaires? Yet the books of the St. Paul and Burlington railroads show that he owns $20,000,000 bonds and stock of the former and $16,000,000 bonds and stock of the latter. Smith began banking on Clark street in 1835 with $3,000. He is now seventy-two years old and a bachelor. It is said that he lives at a London club instead of at a house of his own, so as to avoid taxes. Peter Geddes was a clerk in the Clark street bank. Afterward he became its manager. He is not a voter, either. Like his chief, he doesn't want any citizenship. At New York he now has a big office and a score of bookkeepers. They are all busy taking care of George Smith's fortune. They have plenty to do, too.

Most men who were in Chicago in the early war days know very well what George Smith's bank notes were, and remember how they were prized above the other "stumpage." Fernando Jones tells how he stood in Smith's bank when a prominent furniture man of that day came in with a note for renewal. Old George Smith looked at it and refused to renew it. The furniture man afterward told Mr. Jones that he skurried around forty-eight hours and got the money and paid the note. As he was leaving the bank, George Smith said, as unconcerned as if he didn't know that the fellow had been breaking his back to raise the money:—"By the by, Mr. ——, could you not use a little money in your business?" Old George Smith wanted the paper in his bank paid when it came due. Each transaction with him was a new one. He wanted no renewals, wouldn't have anything to do with extensions.

Alexander Mitchell represented George Smith at Milwaukee. The business finally grew very large. The bank established by George Smith as the "Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's Bank," a lumbering title, which became "Smith's Bank" in the mouths of everybody, is now "Mitchell's Bank," the richest in the West. I suppose that every other institution in this country might break and yet Mitchell's bank be sound. It is Mitchell's and Mitchell is worth $20,000,000. Smith and Mitchell, although both were Scotch, although both made their money together, although both were partners and although both for years lived and slept together over their bank, were very unlike each other. Smith was a miser with his money. Mitchell has always been liberal and broad. When the younger man married his handsome wife and the elder decided to leave business and go back to the other side of the water they had an accounting. There were millions of dollars of stocks and bonds and cash to divide. It was all done, and there was such a shaking of hands and congratulations as naturally would follow on such an occasion. Smith stopped and said: "By the by, Alec., there are the bedclothes up-stairs." So Mitchell, who had never thought of the old quilts which they had both slept under in the room above the bank, inventoried them at $3 and put them down and divided them. That was characteristic of George Smith, who to-day has $50,000,000 in this country, $36,000,000 in two great Western roads, and who does not pay a penny taxes.

Booth's Pistol and Dagger.

Correspondence of the Washington Herald.

I saw the other day two of the most curious and interesting relics of the greatest tragedy in American history. They are the pistol with which John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln and the dagger he held in his hand when he leaped from the box to the stage of the theatre, crying: "Sic semper tyrannis!" These relics are preserved in a bureau of one of the great departments of the Government, and with them is the bullet that struck Mr. Lincoln down. The pistol is the most interesting of the lot. It is one of the kind known as the Derringer, made in Philadelphia, which was very famous all through the South and Southwest thirty years ago. The one in question is of beautiful workmanship. Its barrel is only two inches in length, and the bullet weighs about a quarter of an ounce. The entire length of the weapon is but four inches. Its mounting is of silver, and the lock is one of the finest and most perfect pieces of workmanship I have ever seen, even in these weapons, which were very expensive and elaborate. The bullet is much battered, and was evidently driven into the muzzle (for the pistol is a muzzle-loader) by the use of a mallet and iron loading rod. Considering the heavy charge of powder under the bullet, before it was fired, the latter must have been only half an inch from the muzzle, and could easily have been touched with one's little finger inserted into the barrel. The marks of the rifling in the barrel are clearly visible on the bullet, which was very much flattened from striking the skull. Altogether a more interesting and ghastly curiosity I have never seen. While handling the pistol I looked at the end of the breach. I found there a receptacle for percussion caps, which had evidently been overlooked, and upon opening it I found a solitary cap which Booth had evidently put there himself, intending, if by any chance the one on the tube of the pistol exploded without firing it, to have another ready to his hand.

"Beating" the Railroads.

From the Railway Review.

"Here is the latest to beat us poor conductors out of our fare," said one of the fraternity the other day. "While taking up the tickets, I reached a nicely dressed lady who was looking apparently preoccupied, out of the open car window and tapping her pocketbook on the window ledge. I touched her shoulder to attract her attention, when she jumped as though shot, and dropped her pocketbook out of the car window. She began to cry, and what could I do? Pass her, of course, which I did. I noted the place of the accident, stopped for the pocketbook the next trip, and found the contents to be a postage stamp and a card of hooks and eyes. I felt pretty cheap then."

HOW ARICA WAS DESTROYED.

The Whole City Wrecked by Earthquake—A Tidal Wave Following the Shocks.

[The following, taken from the New York *Mail and Express*, will doubtless be of interest to our readers at this particular time of earthquake experience.]

This continent has often been subject to earthquakes. A more fertile portion of the Western Hemisphere for such convulsions is, however, South America. It seems as if the Pacific slope of both North and South America was particularly liable to such troubles. But below the equator they are felt with more serious effect. A slight earthquake is thought nothing of in South America, as they are so common. Along the Peruvian coast there has been great destruction of property and loss of life. The city of Arica, and one of the seaports of Peru located in latitude 18 deg. 26 min. and longitude 70 deg. 24 min., has several times been visited by earthquakes. The most destructive occurred on August 13 and 14, 1868. Without a moment's warning the city was completely wrecked by an earthquake which destroyed over $12,000,000 of property and a large number of lives, variously estimated from 5,000 to 20,000, the exact number never having been positively ascertained. Every building was leveled with the ground, which opened and swallowed them up, together with the inhabitants. The Pacific Ocean was so disturbed by the convulsion that a huge tidal wave rushed over the land and completed the destruction. Where the city formerly stood a large salt lake was soon formed. Two United States vessels were in the harbor at the time, one a war steamship and the other employed as a depot for stores. The former was named the *Wateree*, and was considered a fine craft. The vessel was carried by the tidal wave a mile and a quarter inland and there caught between two sandhills when the gigantic wave retired. She was so tightly wedged in that it was never thought worth the expense to cut a canal in order that she might be floated toward the ocean. Her wreck still remains there as a monument of the destruction. The United States store-ship *Fredonia* was wrecked by being dashed on the shore, and every one on board was lost. Other smaller craft in the harbor were stranded, and few were found in a condition that not even the hulls could be afterwards made use of. The fortified island of Alacran, which defended the port, was entirely submerged, all the garrison perishing amid the rushing waters. As the island was comparatively low, and the first tidal wave fully forty feet high, there was no escape for the virtually imprisoned men, especially when that wave was followed by three or four others of equal force, but of less volume. The shocks on August 13 were continuous at intervals of about fifteen minutes, while those of the 14th occurred about one hour apart. The opening of the earth showed the contents of a number of graves in the large cemetry along the shore, and exposed the mummies of a bygone age, which bodies were found in a sitting position facing the sea. This shock affected the whole of the South American Continent from Panama to Patagonia, and destroyed property in nearly all the countries bordering on the Pacific.

Speaker Carlisle—A Description of the Kentucky Statesman.

Correspondence of the New York World.

Mr. Carlisle is a very close reasoner. His strength in Congress, when he was on the floor as a debater, consisted of his ability to analyze questions and to make thoroughly clear, direct statements. He never affected any of the arts of the rhetorician, nor has he ever attempted any impassioned style of delivery. He rarely uses gestures. He is a thouroughly courteous man, and never indulges in personalities. He thinks that arguments in behalf of public measures are weakened by appeal to prejudices or the use of personalities. He treats his opponents with almost the courtesy that he extends to his friends. He is as unlike the average Southern type as one can well imagine. He is never embarressed. I have never seen him, in the most trying periods in the House, lose his composure. He is a man in the neighborhood of six feet in height. His shoulders stoop slightly. He always dresses in plain black, and his dress is as neat as his habits are precise. His head is large and very evenly developed. His high forehead is made to seem more high from the fact that his hair is worn away at the corners. He has a black wisp which comes down, Napoleon-like, upon his forehead. His eyebrows are thick and bushy, and are so arched as to give a wide-open expression to his eyes. His eyes are a clear gray and moderately full underneath the long lids. His cheek-bones are high, with slight depression at the base, on each side of a strong, firmly-lined, expressive mouth. His nose is large—a cross between a Roman and a straight—with full, wide nostrils. His jaw is heavy, indicating great tenacity of purpose. His face is smooth-shaven. The blue tint of his shaven beard is almost the only color in his pallid countenance. He can nearly always be found at his desk in his room at the Riggs house, where he lives, when not occupied at the House. He is not fond of going out into general society, but he is one of the most companionable men among his friends. He has a quaint humor and appreciation of fun which no stranger would suspect from looking into his serious, self-contained countenance.

A UNIQUE INDUSTRY.

A Small Area Where Seven-Eighths of the World's Peppermint is Raised.

From the Buffalo Express.

Along the banks of the Garnagua River, which flows through the southern portion of Wayne county, N. Y., may be seen large fields of green-colored plants about eight inches in height extending over an extensive area. To a botanist *mentha peperita* is the name by which it is known, but to the world in general it is peppermint. In this small area seven-eighths of all the peppermint in the world is raised. The low, mucky land is plowed in the spring. It is then laid off in furrows eighteen inches apart, and sets, portions of the old plants, are planted closely together in the row. This is done early in April; the roots are transplanted every other year. It takes about eight square sods of roots as they lie upon the ground to plant an acre. The roots that are planted this year, after the crop is gathered, will be transplanted in every other row for next year's crop. The first crop is always the best, because the plant is then the freest from weeds. Usually they are allowed to run only two years, after which the ground is plowed under. When the plants have grown to about two and a half feet in height they ripen.

The harvest begins usually in the last of August. It is cut like clover, with a cradle, and raked into shocks, when it is allowed to wilt a little before it is taken to the distillery; the process of distillation continues until the last of October. The plant is brought from the fields in large wagons and tightly packed in steam-tight vats; the steam is let into the bottom of the vat, and the oil from the plants volatilized. The oily vapor and steam pass through a condensing worm into a receiver, where the oil, being lighter than the water, is dipped off, and is then put in tin cans, holding twenty pounds, and taken to the refinery of H. G. Hotchkiss, of Lyons, where it is refined and put into twenty-one-ounce bottles, eighteen bottles in a case, labelled and shipped to all parts of the civilized world.

Mr. Hotchkiss is justly styled the "peppermint king." "The average crop per year in Wayne county," he said, "is between 80,000 and 100,000 pounds, and yields on an average about twenty pounds to the acre in a good season. Seven-eighths of the whole crop in the world is raised in Wayne county, and that principally in the towns of Lyons, Arcadia, Palmyra, Sodus and Wolcott. A large portion of the oil is exported.

"Oil of peppermint has many uses. It is used for medicinal purposes in general; is an important agent in cholera. It is also used in flavoring confectionery and in perfumes, essences and peppermint cordials, the latter being a favorite drink with Europeans. It is used in household medicine all over the world, and for childrens' complaints it is unrivaled."

"How much of the oil do you handle?"

"More than three quarters of the crop raised in this country, and more than any other one man in the world. I have been in the business since 1839 and had a varied experience. In 1879 the yield was the largest ever known, aggregating 150,000 pounds. This year it will be hardly one-third of that.

"The market is now at a standstill, owing to the uncertainty of the growing crop. Last year's crop is nearly all marketed. The average price paid for the last three months has been from $3.75 to $4 per pound for the crude oil. In 1879 it was down to $2. I have known the market to jump $1 per pound in a single day.

"One farmer last year brought into our refinery a common sleigh-load, which was found to be worth $4,000. You can see from this how much money there is in peppermint."

Two Rivers Longer than the Amazon—South American Streams.

From the New York Sun.

The explorations of recent years have considerably changed our notions of the comparatvie rank of the great rivers of the world. If we class rivers according to their length, both the Nile and Yangtse Kiang must be named before the Amazon. The Nile's 4,000 miles of waterway, from its headquarters south of Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean, make it the greatest river in the world, nearly as long as the Mississippi and Missouri together, and about 1,000 miles longer than the Amazon. The Amazon is the greatest river in the world, because it has immense tributaries, some of them larger than the Danube or the Rhine, by means of which the Amazon basin covers an area about 1,000,000 square miles greater than that of any other river. The Congo River is the fourth largest river in the world, but in the volume of water that it pours into the ocean it is second only to the Amazon.

A very curious thing has been discovered about the greatest river basins in South America—the Orinoco, the Amazon and the Platte basins. It has been found that they are so connected by water courses that the traveller can pass in steamboats or canoes from one river system to another. He can ascend the Orinoco River for hundreds of miles until he comes to the Cassaquiari, on which he can travel for two hundred miles to the Rio Negro, one of the greatest tributaries of the Amazon. Floating down to the Amazon, and then decending that river for some distance he can ascend the great Madeira tributary. In its upper course he can turn into the Mamore, then into the Guapore, then into the Little Alegre River. Here, as is often done, he can haul his canoe over a low, grassy flat about two miles wide and launch it into the Rio Agoapehy, and then descend by the Jaurn and Paraguay to Buenos Ayres and the Platte River. The Alegre and Agoapehy rivers, head streams of two mighty systems, flow side by side for twenty or thirty miles, and many of their branches are separated by a few hundred yards.

Mr. Wells, the engineer whom Brazil has employed for years in its railroad surveys, says that in many places the basin of the Amazon could easily be connected with that of the Platte River by canals, and communication by water would thus be rendered complete from one system to the other.

Milking Cows.

From the Pittsburg Stockman.

Milking is nothing short of a fine art, and the farm hand who knows how to milk properly is more valuable to the careful dairyman than any help. Some can milk a dozen cows while others would milk half that number, but the careful manager is not so anxious for fast help as he is to employ those who are careful. The operation should never be hurried, but the milk should be drawn steadily as it flows. Some cows have tender teats and udders, and the rapid milker forgets this in his effort to make speed. A cow that is naturally impatient and fretful does not like to submit to rough handling, and her disposition is soon ruined by such treatment. As the udder becomes distended with milk the cow readily submits to milking for the relief it brings. The constant practice of being milked at stated intervals impresses itself strongly upon her, and she will seldom resist without cause. If a cow that has been patient at milking becomes fractious the fault can always be traced to the milker. The careless dairyman is the one who complains of his cows to keep up the flow, and bloody milk, garget and other evils are almost always the result of his own mismanagement. Another point demanding attention is allowing cows to stand a long time waiting to be milked. With cows that milk large it is painful when the udders are filled to the utmost and the milker is not on hand to relieve them, and they become at once exceedingly nervous and restless. This causes a cow to dry up prematurely, because nature revolts at her suffering. The cow should also be milked to the last drop; if the last portion of the milk, as claimed, is the best, the udder should be left with nothing in it. With regularity in feeding milking and caring for the cows, and kind treatment at all times, the cows, will not only become gentle and stay so, but will give milk longer and her season's product will be much larger. If a cow begins to give trouble in milking, proper attention in handling and management will mostly cure the evil.

School Notice.

The Misses Rishton will open their School for Boys and Girls on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1886.

sept 2 2

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1886.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGAIZATIO.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all said committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancies occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships, on a common day therein stated (which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention) for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. That thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. That in case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote; and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions; in their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order his respective convention, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention; *Provided* that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

For the committee. R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Selling at Cost
FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advancing Every Day,

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

july 22 tf

—GO TO—

T. W. Broadfoot & Co's.,

Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,

For FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS.

They keep a full assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES,

—AND SELL—

Lead, Oil and Ready-Mixed Paints

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

They have just received a large supply of

—LANDRETH'S—

FRESH TURNIP SEED,

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Also, that fine variety, "SOUTHERN PRIZE," which is gaining so much popularity.

july 29 tf

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

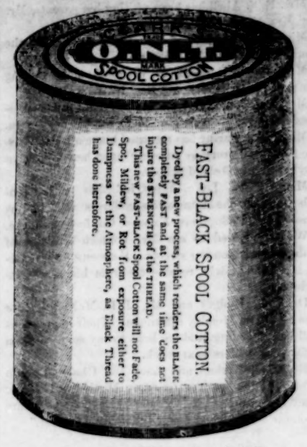
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO A. BURNS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1812.



(Wound on WHITE Spools.)

A full line of this celebrated **THREAD** in **WHITE, FAST BLACK** and **COLORS** for sale at wholesale and retail by

F. W. THORNTON,
july 29-3m Fayetteville, N. C.

BROWN'S
Crockery Store

J. D. BROWN & CO.

—Are offering—

Bargains

In goods in their line

—TO MAKE ROOM FOR—

HEAVY SHIPMENTS

OF

Fall and Winter Goods

Which they will receive at an early day.

J. D. BROWN & CO.,

No. 8 HAY STREET,

july 29-tf (2 doors above Hinsdale's Corner.)

ICE

Made from the CELEBRATED

Fountain Head Springs,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

No Purer Water in the World.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

is now prepared to supply the demand for PURE ICE, either from their factory on Donaldson street or daily from their delivery wagon.

PRICES OF TICKETS FOR CASH:

100 lbs. 75 cents; 5 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
200 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
500 lbs. $5.00; 25 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
2,000 lbs. $10.00; 50 lbs. or more delivered at a time.

☞ In barrels, packed for shipping, 75 lbs.; 100 lbs. in hogsheads, 50 cents per hundred, including packages. Prices for larger quantities furnished on application. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

june 3-tf FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

New Crop Turnip Seed.

BOND E. SEDBERRY

has just received a large supply of

BUIST'S

Celebrated Turnip Seed.

☞ Eighteen varieties to select from. At wholesale and retail.

Motto: "New and Fresh, or None."

july 1 tf

CALL AND SEE THE

Celebrated Aurora Watch

Which has been pronounced by 1,500 Watchmakers to be

The Best Made

A certificate of guarantee for one year is given with every Aurora Watch, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

The largest line of

CLOCKS.

☞ Each Clock is warranted for ONE YEAR, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

The largest and handsomest line of

Plated Ware,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

The largest line of

Solid Silver Ware,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

The largest line of

SPECTACLES,

That will improve your sight, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

Engagement and Wedding Rings,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE,

aug 4

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laffin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of

Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.

jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL

(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets

IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

☞ The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

CHAS. GLOVER,
dec 3-tf Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Ochrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

—AT—

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

YOU WILL FIND

ONLY FRESH

Turnip Seed.

—They are—

SELECTED STOCK

And from the reliable house of

BUIST.

☞ We do not hesitate to recommend them.

july 15-tf PEMBERTON & PRIOR.

Wanted at Once!

500 White Boys and Girls

From 14 to 21 Years of Age,

To Learn Cigarette-Making

The work is light and very profitable to those who are willing to apply themselves diligently.

Address W. DUKE, SONS & CO.,
aug 26-4t Durham, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tobacco Curing.

Planters in this section raising tobacco in too small to justify building barns can have their to carefully and satisfactorily cured, on reasonable terms, by sending or bringing it to the undersigned at Maj. Orrell's plantation on the Wilmington road.

aug 5-tf JOHN W. WILLIAMSON.

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very convenient for wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c

ROCK ALUM SALT,

FOR PICKLING,

At GEO. A. THOMSON'S

Headquarters.

WANTED.

A young lady, who is thoroughly competent to give instruction in all the English branches, desires a situation either as a teacher in a town or country school or as a tutor in a private family. Can also give instruction in music if desired. For terms, etc., address

W. W. COLE,
aug 19-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED,

by a young man of experience, a situation as salesman with some responsible dealer of Fayetteville. Has a large influence in Marlboro and Robeson counties, and can control for his employer the patronage of many of their best citizens. Bank reference. Call at office of OBSERVER AND GAZETTE.

aug 19

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., } Principals
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, }

☞ Send for circular. july 1-tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds and every description of printing.

Oct. 8 1885.

—WE ARE SELLING—

CASSARD'S

Red Star Brand

PURE LARD,

AND RECOMMEND IT

As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON. S. A. PHILLIPS.
A. S. HUSKE & CO. GEO. A. THOMSON.
D. H. RAY & CO. A. GARRASON.
CHARLES HAIGH. A. E. RANKIN & CO.
W. J. McDONALD. D. M. McDONALD.
LOCKAMY & ROUSE. J. L. ALLEN.
J. C. THOMSON. W. J. BOONE & CO.
J. R. VANN. E. F. MOORE.

AYER BROS.

—ALSO,—

Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.

G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

One of the Oldest Houses in the country.

june 17

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 14.

To take effect at 7:00 A. M., May 23, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:40 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:50 a. m.	10:05 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:30 p. m.
Sanford,	2:10 p. m.	2:20 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:30 p. m.
Liberty,		4:45 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:15 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:05 a. m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:15 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:05 a. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 2:20 a. m. and Fayetteville at 6:45 a. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10:15 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7:30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

nov 26-tf

—AT—

R.R.
T.T.T.
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YOU WILL

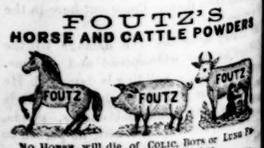
F. F. F. F. F. G.

Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.

NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

mar 18-tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, HOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by H. R. HORNE,
dec 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.